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HE LIBERATOR

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M. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell."

The free States are the guardians and essen-

tial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and con-

stables of the institution. . . There is some excuse

for communities, when, under a generous impulse. they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an

unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our fathers, in

FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE

RIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a cen-

tury, see the path of duty more clearly than they,

has long been tending, and the time has come for look-

ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union

can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it

can only continue through our participation in wrong

doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.

must walk in it. To this point the public mind

101. XXVII. NO. 12.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1857.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1367.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

EFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

SION OF THE U. S. SUPREME COURT IN THE CASE OF DRED SCOTT.

Justice Taney, in delivering the opinion of Justice Taney, in derivering the control of the said that this case, after argument at the n, was directed to be reargued at the present of the court, and in order to give

were two leading questions — first: Had fit Court of the United States for the Dis-Missouri jurisdiction in the case? and if it was its decision erroneous or not ndant denied, by plea in abatement, the of the Circuit Court of the United the ground that the plaintiff 'is a negro nt, his ancestors were of pure Afri s, and therefore the plaintiff ' is not a the State of Missonri.' To this plea the demurred, and the Court sustained the de-Thereupon the defendant pleaded over, and ass on the ground that the plaintiff ere his negro slaves : and a state-

Chief Justice having stated the facts in the eded (in a tone of voice almost inaudible) ce, that the question first to be dewhether the plaintiff was entitled to sue tof the United States. This was a pecu-tion, and for the first time brought before ight here, and it was the duty of the Court and to decide it. The question was simply ro, whose ancestors were imported formed and brought into existence by the ation of the United States, and, as such, bewhich rights is suing in the Courts nits, with the rights of a citizen within f the United States. No one can be a he United States, unless under the pro-he Constitution; but it does not follow man, being a citizen of one State, must be sed as such by every State in the Union. He citizen in one State, and not recognized as nother. Previous to the adoption of the ion, every State might confer the character This was confined to the bo te, and gave him no rights beyond its Nor have the several States surrendered by the adoption of the Constitution. may confer the right upon an alien, or other class or description of persons, who call intents and purposes, be a citizen of c, but not a citizen in the sense used in the tion of the United States. He would not me a citizen of the United States, and, not sue in any court in the United r could be enjoy the immunities of a citi-His rights would be conto his own State. The Constitution ss the power to establish 'a uniform naturalization; consequently, no State, by zing an alien, could confer upon him the al Government. It is very clear, therefore, ate can, by any act, introduce a new mem-The question then arises, whether the provis-f the Constitution of the United States in re-to personal rights to which a citizen of a State embraced negroes of the African race, at smitted, embraced negroes of the African race, at that time in the country, or afterwards imported, or ade free from any State; and whether it is in the over of any State to make such a one a citizen of be State, and endow him with full citizenship in any other States without their consent? Does the obstitution of the United States act upon him, and the him with all the rights of a citizen? The he him with all the rights of a citizen? The rt think the affirmative cannot be maintained; if not, the plaintiff could not be a citizen of racitizen of the United States, and, consequent-

not entitled to sue in its Courts. It is true that every person, and every class and stription of presons at the time of the adoption the Constitution, regarded as citizens of the sev-States, became citizens of this new political, and none other. It was formed for them and and none other. It was formed for them and posterity, and for nobody else; and all the some posterity, and for nobody else; and all the rights and immunities were intended to embrace only those of State communities, or those who became members according to the principles on which the Constitution was adopted. It was a union of those who were members of the political communities, whose power, for certain specified purposes, extended over the whole Territories of the United States, and save each sittle and several to the control of the United States, and save each sittle and several control of the United States, and save each sittle and several control of the United States, and save each sittle control of the United States, and save each sittle control of the United States, and save each sittle control of the United States, and save each sittle control of the United States, and save each sittle control of the United States, and save each sittle control of the United States, and save each sittle control of the United States, and save each sittle control of the United States, and save each sittle control of the United States, and save each sittle control of the United States, and save each sittle control of the United States, and save each sittle control of the United States, and save each save e

and gave each citizen rights outside his State which he did not before possess, and placed all rights of pissons and property on an equality.

It becomes necessary, therefore, to determine who were citizens of the several States when the Constitution was adopted. In order to do this, we must rear to the feet of the several states when the constitution was adopted. tation was adopted. In order to do this, we must rear to the Colonies when they separated from first Britain, formed new communities, and took their place among the family of nations. They who were recognized as citizens of the States declared their independence of Great Britain, and defended it by force of arms. Another class of persons, who had been imported as slaves, or their descendants, were not recognized or intended to be included in that memorable instrument—the Declaration of Independence. It is difficult at this day to realize the state of public opinion respecting that unfortunate class, with the civilized and enlightened portion of the world, at the time of the Declaration of Independence and the adoption of the Constitution; but history shows they have for more than a century been try shows they have for more than a century been bearded as beings of an inferior order, and unfit assettles for the white race, either socially or politically cilly, and had no rights which white men were bund to respect; and the black man might be reduced to slavery, bought and sold, and treated as an orlinary article #I merchandise. This opinion, at that time, was fixed and universal with the civilized portion of the white race. It was regarded as an axiom in morals, which no one thought of disputing, and every one habitually acted upon it, without doubting for a moment the correctness of the opinion. And in no nation was this opinion more fixed and generally acted upon than in England, the subjects of which Government not only saized them on the Coast of Africa, but took them as ordinary merchandise, to where they could make a profit on them. The opinion thus entertained was universally imsalis, to where they could make a profit on them. It opinion thus entertained was universally increased on the Colonists this side of the Atlantic; coordingly, negroes of the African race were rearded by them as property, and held, and bought, all call, as such in every one of the thirteen Colonists which united in the Declaration of Independent, and afterward toward the Constitution. The eace, and afterward formed the Constitution.

gins thus: 'When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with an political bonds which have connected them with an other, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitles them, a decent nature and of nature's God entitles them, a decent like the intermediate them. The political influences which swayed the power as aforesaid, nature and of nature's God entitles them, a decent like the intermediate them, a decent nature and of nature's God entitles them, a decent like the intermediate them, a decent like the intermediate them. The political influences which swayed the political influences which swayed the political influences which swayed the power as aforesaid, not the political influences which swayed the power as aforesaid, list the form the power of the mass laves, and the extends to the Territories as well as to the States. Congress cannot authorize the Territories to do what it cannot do itself; it cannot confer on the Territories power to violate the provisions of the Constitution. other, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitles them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation; and then proceeds: 'We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are 'endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed,' &c. The words before quoted would seem to embrace the whole human family; and if used in a similar instrument at this day would be so understood. But it is too clear for dispute that the enclaved African race was not intended to be included; for, in that case, the distinguished men who framed the Declaration of Independence were men of too much bonor, education and intelligence, to say what they because the negative of the civilized world were the negative, because when the consent, admitted to the rights of freemen. They spake and neted according to the practices, decirines and usages of the day. That unfortunate race was supposed to be separate from the whites, and was never thought or spoken of except as property. These opinions underwent no change when the Constitution was adopted. The preamble sets forth for what purpose and for whose benefit it was formed. It was formed by the people—such as had been men, and to deliver up slaves excapt the formed by the people—such as had been men, and the deliver up slaves excapt the formed by the people—such as had been men benefit. Undoubted to regarded as citizens, for whom the Constitution point to the negro accease separate from the people of the United States when providing for the powers granted, without defining what description of persons should be included, or whose benefit it was formed. The very such as the provisions of the constitution, for twenty years; and to feeling the provisions of the constitution, for twenty years; and to feeling the provisions of the constitution, for twenty years; and to feeling the provisions of the constitution point to the negro accease separate from the provisions of the provisions of the constitution

Every law of naturalization confines citizenship to white persons. This is a marked separation from the blacks. Under the Confederation, every State had a right to decide for itself, and the term 'free inhabitant,' the generality of form, certainly excluded the African race. Laws were framed for the latter especially. Under the Constitution, the word 'citizen' is substituted for 'free inhabitant.' After further elaboration on this point, the Chief Justice said, from the best consideration, we have come to the conclusion that the African race who came to this country, whether free or slave, were not intendthe conclusion that the African race who came to this country, whether free or slave, were not intend-ed to be included in the Constitution for the enjoy-ment of any personal rights or benefits; and the two provisions which point to them treat them as property, and make it the duty of the Government to protect them as such. Hence, the Court is of opinion, from the facts stated in the plea in abate-ment that Dred Scott is not a citizen of Miscouri-

defendant claimed to hold each of them as slaves.

'At the times mentioned in the plaintiff's declaration, the defendant, claiming to be owner as aforesaid,
leid his hands upon said plaintiff, Harriet, Eliza and
Lizzie, and imprisoned them; doing in this respect,
however, no more than what he might lawfully do if they were of right his slaves at such times. The Chief Justice proceeded to examine the statecreated equal; that they are endowed by their ment, assuming that this part of the controversy presented two questions.

Treated equal; that they are endowed by their ment, assuming that this part of the controversy presented two questions.

Treatly—Was he (Scott) and all his family free in

bould endure. And this shows conclusively that another description of persons was embraced in the other provisions of the Constitution. These two delaness were not intended to confer upon them or their posterity the blessings of liberty so carefully conferred upon the whites. None of this class ever embraced to the United States voluntarily. They were all articles of merchandise. The number emancipated was few as compared with those who were held in slavery, and not sufficiently numerous to attract public attention as a separate class, and were regarded as a part of the slave population, rather than free.

It cannot be supposed that the States at that time established police regulations for the security of themselves and families, as well as of property.

In some minor cases there were different modes of trial, and it could not be supposed that those States at that which abolished this right, and took fromt hem the safeguards essential to their own protection. They have not the right to bear arms, and appear at public meetings to discuss political questions or urge measures of reform which they might deem advisable. They cannot vote at elections, nor serve as jurors, are properly the discussion of the several condition, the word with reference to any property which the soveral confided in them.

Every law of naturalization confines citizenship to the impossible to believe that the men of the slave holding States, who took so large a share in the formation of the Constitution, the word in the African race. Laws were framed for the latter especially. Under the Constitution, the word contained and confided in them.

Every law of naturalization confines citizenship to the impossible to believe that the men of the slave holding between the constitution, the word in the constitution, the word in the constitution of the constitution of the property of the United States. And the solution that the Constitution, the word in the constitution of the property of the United States. And the third property of the United States

act of the States in the exercise of their political
power at the time; and these representatives of the
same States under the new Government did not think
proper to depart from any essential principle, and
did not attempt to undo anything that was done.

As to Territory acquired without the limits of the
United States, it remains Territory until admitted
into the Union. No recover is given in the Con-

property, and make it the duty of the Government to protect them as such. Hence, the Court is of opinion, from the facts stated in the plea in abatement, that Dred Scott is not a citizen of Missouri, and is not, therefore, entitled to sue in the United States Courts. The following facts appear on the record:—

'In the year 1834, the plaintiff was a pegro slave belonging to Dr. Emerson, who was a aurgeon in the army of the United States. In that year (1834) said Dr. Emerson took the plaintiff from the State of Missouri to the military post at Rock Island, in the State of Missouri to the military post at Rock Island in the Constitution to acquire Territory and the Constitutio

record:—

In the year 1834, the plaintiff was a pegro slave belonging to Dr. Emerson, who was a sugreon in the army of the United States. In that year (1834) said Dr. Emerson took the plaintiff from the State of Missouri to the military post at Rock Island, in the State of Missouri to the military post at Rock Island, in the State of Missouris, and held him there as a slave until the month of April, 1836. At the time last mentioned, said Dr. Emerson removed the plaintiff from said military post at Rock Island to the military post at Fort Snelling, situated on the west bank of the Mississippi River, in the territory known as Uper Louisiana, acan north of the Istitude of 36 deg. 30 min. north, and north of the Istitude of 36 deg. 30 min. north, and north of the Istitude of 36 deg. 30 min. north, and north of the Istitude of 36 deg. 30 min. north, and north of the Istitude of 36 deg. 30 min. north, and north of the Istitude of 36 deg. 30 min. north, and north of the Istitude of 36 deg. 30 min. north, and north of the Istitude of 36 deg. 30 min. north, and north of the Istitude of 36 deg. 30 min. north, and north of the Istitude of Missouri, State of Missouri, as the plaintiff is always at said Fort Snelling, and the plaintiff is always at a said Fort Snelling, and the soid and delivered her as a slave until the year 1838, "In the year 1838, and then soid and delivered her as a slave at Fort Snelling unto son held said Harriet to said Dr. Emerson held said Harriet is always at said Fort Snelling unto son held the plaintiff and said Harriet is alavery at said Fort Snelling unto son held the plaintiff and said Harriet is alavery at said Fort Snelling unto son held the plaintiff and said Harriet is alavery at said Fort Snelling unto son held the plaintiff and said Harriet is alavery at said Fort Snelling unto son the plaintiff and said Harriet is alavery at said Fort Snelling unto son the plaintiff and said Harriet is alavery at said Fort Snelling unto son the son the plaintiff and said Harriet is alavery at said Fort

stitution.

It seems, however, that there is supposed to be a difference between slaves and other property. The people, in the formation of the Constitution, delegated to the General Government certain enumerated powers, and forbade the exercise of others. It

government a direction and a purpose as novel as it is barbarons and humiliating.

In the first place, it has annihilated at one blow the citizenship of the entire colored population of the country, and with it all laws and constitutional provisions of the different States for the protection of those rights.

of those rights.

In the next place, it has stripped Congress of a power to exclude slavery from the territories, which has been exercised by every President of the United States from Washington down to Fillmore, and which has had an effect in shaping the political and domestic institutions of more than half the territory of the United States. The ordinance of 1787, same Court, shall reverse this wicked and false independent of the United States. ry of the United States. The ordinance of 1787. perishably associated, is not only pronounced un-constitutional, but the power to enact any laws

It is most true that this decision is bad law; that
which contemplate a restriction upon the right to it is based on false historical premises and wrong-in-

gated to the General Government certain enumerated powers, and forbade the exercise of others. It has no powers over persons and property of citizens, except those enumerated in the Constitution. If the Constitution recognizes the right of master and slave, and makes no difference between slaves and other property, no tribunal acting under the authority of the United States can draw such a distinction, and deny the provisions and guarantees secured against the encroachment of the Government. As we have already said, the right of property in a slave is expressly conferred in the Constitution, and guaranteed to every State. This is in language too plain to be misunderstood; and no words can be found in the Constitution giving Congress greater power over slaves than over any other description of property.

It is, therefore, the opinion of this Court that the Act of Congress which prohibits citizens from holding property of this character north of a certain line is not warranted by the Constitution, and is therefore void; and neither Dred Scott nor any one of his family were made free by their residence in Illinois. The plaintiff was not a citizen of Missouri, but was still a slave, and therefore had no right to sue in a Court of the United States. Illinois. The plaintiff was not a citizen of Missouri, but was still a slave, and therefore had no right to have so long looked up with reverence and admiration; it is a new Constitution, of which we never heard till it was invented by Mr. Calhoun, and which

SELECTIONS.

From the New York Evening Post.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The dangers apprehended from the organic tendencies of the Supreme Court to engross the legislative power of the federal government, which Jefferson foresaw, and so often warned his countrymen against, are no longer imaginary. They are upon us. The decision rendered by that body on Friday, in the case of a Missouri negro who had appealed to it for assistance in asserting his right to share the promises of the Declaration of Independence, has

promises of the Declaration of Independence, has struck at the very roots of the past legislation of the country in relation to slavery. It has changed the very blood of the Constitution, from which we derive our political existence, and has given to our transfer our political existence, and has given to our transfer it government a direction and a purpose as novel as it is barbarous and humiliating.

Leaks for the leaving in the arrival of the freeman's Constitution? Never! Never!

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of

with the passage or defence of which the names of the most eminent American statesmen have been im-

with the passage or defence of which the names of the most enimet American statemen have been in perishably associated, is not only pronounced unconstitutional, but the power to emut any importance of the control promises and wrongains the property of th

been accustomed to regard slavery as a local matter, for which we were in no wise responsible. As we have been used to say, it belonged to the Southern States alone, and they must answer for it before the world. We can say this no more. Now, wherever the stars and stripes wave, they protect slavery and represent slavery. The black and cursed stain is thick on our hands also. From Maine to the Pacific, over all future conquests and annexations, wherever in the islands of western seas, or in the South American Continent, or in the Mexican Gulf, the flag of the Union, by just means or unjust, shall be planted, there it plants the curse, and tears, and blood, and unpaid toil of this 'institution.' The Star of Freedom and the stripes of bondage are henceforth one. American Republicanism and American Slavery are for the future synonymous. This, then, is the final fruit. In this, all the labors of our statesmen, the blood of our heroes, the life-long cares and toils of our forefathers, the aspirations of our scholars, the prayers of good men, have finally ended! America the slavebreeder and

The Commercial Advertiser is waking up to the tremendous and far-reaching consequences of the Supreme Court's decision in the Dred Scott case. The following statement is frank and lucid:—

' Now, there is no concealing the fact, that under 'Now, there is no concealing the fact, that under this decision the rights which the free States have all along believed themselves to possess, are denied, and can no longer be recognized. They have supposed that it was their prerogative to prohibit human slavery within their territories; that they could declare, and carry out their declaration, that a slave brought voluntarily by his owner within their borders should thereby be freed from bondage, especially when they met the requirements of the Constitution by surrendering fugitive slaves, and the requirements of good brotherhood by publicly announcing that any slaveholder bringing his slave or slaves into their territory would do it at his own nouncing that any slaveholder bringing his slave or slaves into their territory would do it at his own risk. They believed they had just as much constitutional right to say, 'You shall not bring your slaves into our State,' as to say, 'We will return your slaves if they escape into our State.' According to the decision now made, all this has been wrong. New York has no such power. The Federal Constitution requires not only that she shall return the fugitive slave who seeks refuge in her territory, but that if a slaveholder brings into any of her cities or towns a whole retinue of slaves, she shall protect him in his ownership of them, as she would in the ownership of so many horses or oxen.

shall protect him in his ownership of them, as she would in the ownership of so many horses or oxen.

'Unless we have mistaken the tener and extent of the decision, and we do not think we have, any of the following consequences may result from it:

A. B., from Louisiana, may bring his family to New York city, with as many slaves to wait upon him as he chooses. He may stay with them a month, a year, or five years, so long as he is always about to return; or he may himself pass to and fro, retaining his residence in Louisiana. C. D. may also come from South Carolina under similar circumstances, and with a similar retinue, and the number of slaves settled in the city, and to be protected and otherand with a similar retinue, and the number of slaves settled in the city, and to be protected and otherwise treated as property, may be indefinitely increased. Then A. B. may sell a part of his slaves to C. D. Or C. D. and himself, disagreeing about the price, he may advertise that he has such slaves for sale to any gentleman from either of the slave States, and where they may be seen; for the right of property involves these rights. And if under the decision it may still be within the constitutional power of the State to prohibit its own citizens from buying and selling slaves, (which may be doubted so far as any practical assertion of such power is concerned,) yet under that decision slaveholders in transitu might thus convert this Empire City into a slave mart.

The Commercial may rest assured that the people of the free States will find some way to protest against this monstrous usurpation, and to make that protest effectual. It is bad enough that we are made slave-catchers against our will; we will not consent in like manner to be made slaveholders. The conscience and the solf-respect of the free States will vindicate themselves, in spite of the recent decision and a dozen like it.—Ibid.

This, then, becomes the creed of the Buchanan administration, and the party that upholds it. The Democratic party has been gradually but rapidly tending to these doctrines for the last dozen years, or ever since, indeed, they first sprang from the brain of their originator, John C. Calhoun, in 1847. It has never dared openly to avow them; it evaded them, indeed, in the late election, and was obliged to, in order to save itself from utter overthrow in the free States; but now, bold in the secure possession of the government for four years, and backed by the Supreme Court, it will probably no longer hesitate, but fling them forth in defiance of all history and the public sentiment of the free States.

The originality and modernness of these doctrines, that now spring forth, full blown, from the Supreme Court and the great Democratic party, will strike everybody at all familiar with our political history. They are found nowhere in the political, sectional or judicial discussions of the country previous to 1840. The entire course and practice of the government, in all its departments, was against them down to 1850. Washington, the Adamses, Jefferson, Munroe, Madison, Jackson, Calhoun himself, Webter, all our Presidents, statesmen and jurists, until within these last dozen years, have upheld and defended the opposing principles. Their introduction now, under such authorities, constituting them at once the ruling doctrines of the land, marks an era, a revolution in our progress as a nation, and shows to what a fatal extent the interests of a false system of labor and of society have possessed themselves of all the departments of government.—Springfield Republican.

The U.S. Schreene Court. The recent extraordinary decision of the Supreme Court of the United States will be better understood and appreciated, when the thoroughly partisan character which it has been gradually made to assume is regarded. The veneration which that august tribunal secured for itself when its decisions were made and its judgments pronounced by such Justices as Jay, Rutledge, Ellsworth, Marshall, Story, and others—men whose ability, disinterestedness and patriotism were universally confided in, no matter from what section of the country they came—this veneration has received a signal shock, and the suspicion is beginning to be entertained that our bigh justiciaries, who were supposed to be beyond the reach of reproach, are quite as fallible as public men in inferior positions and under greater temptations.

The truth is, the Court has been wholly revolutionized. The sleepless vigilance of the Slave Power has been constantly watching its epportunity to invade the temple of justice, from time to time insisting upon the appointment of advocates of its most obnoxious doctrines, until now the tribunal is apparently its own, ready to sustain the most ultra Southern ground.—Salem Register.

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DRED SCOTT CASE.

The Boston Courier publishes a full report of the able and irrefutable Opinion of Judge Curtis, dissenting from the Opinion pronounced by Chief Justice Taney and a majority of the Supreme Court, in the Dred Scott case. It would occupy one entire number of THE LIBERATOR, in ordinary type. We can only give an extract from it this week, in which Judge Curtis takes up the subject of citizenship as regards person of African descent. He remarks :-

I cannot, therefore, treat this plea as containing an averment that the plaintiff himself was a slave at the time of action brought; and the inquiry recurs whether the facts that he is of African descent and that his corrections are constraint in that his parents were once slaves, are necessarily in-consistent with his own citizenship in the State of Missouri within the meaning of the Constitution and

laws of the United States.

In Gassies vs. Ballon, 6 Pet. 761, the defendant was described on the record as a naturalized citizen of the United States, residing in Louisiana. The Court held this equivalent to an averment that the defendant was a citizen of Louisiana; because a citizen of the United States, residing in any State of the United States. Union, is, for the purpose of jurisdiction, a citizen of that State. Now the plea to the jurisdiction in this case does not controvert the fact that the plaintiff resided in Missouri at the date of the writ. did then reside there, and was also a citizen of the United States, no provisions contained in the Con-stitution or laws of Missouri can deprive the plaintiff of his right to succitizens of States other than Missouri, in the courts of the United States.

So that, under the allegations contained in this

plea, and admitted by the demurrer, the question is whether any person of African descent, whose ancestors were sold as slaves in the United States, can be a citizen of the United States. If any such persor can be a citizen, this plaintiff has the right to the indoment of the Court that he is so : for no cause is shown by the plea why he is not so, except his descent, and the slavery of his ancestors.

The first section of the second article of the Con-

stitution uses the language, 'a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution,' and one mode of approaching this question is to inquire who were citizens of the United States at on, and the mode of approximately the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution.

Citizens of the United States at the time of the

adoption of the Constitution can have been no other than citizens of the United States under the confederation. By the articles of confederation a government was organized, the style whereof was: 'The United States of America.' This government was in existence when the Constitution was framed and proposed for adoption, and was to be superseded by the new government of the United States of Ameri-ca, organized under the Constitution. When, therefore, the Constitution speaks of citizenship of the United States, existing at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, it must necessarily refer to citizenship under the government which existed prior to and at the time of such adoption.

Without going into any question concerning the powers of the confederation to govern the Territory of the United States out of the limits of the States, and consequently to sustain the relation of govern-

and consequently to sustain the relation of government and citizen in respect to the inhabitants of such Territory, it may safely be said that the citizens of the several States were citizens of the United States under the confederation. That government was simply a confederacy of the several States possessing a hy a content of the work of the confederation and right not expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled. And no power was thus delegated to the government of the confederation, to act on any question of citizenship or to make any rules in respect thereto. The whole matter was left to stand upon the action, and to the natural consequence of such action, that the citizens of such State

should be citizens of that confederacy into which that State had entered, the style whereof was 'the United States of America.'

To determine whether any free persons, descended from Africans held in slavery, were citizens of the United States under the confederation, and consequently at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, it is only necessary to ion of the United States, it is only necessary to know whether any such persons were citizens of either of the States under the confederation at the

time of the adoption of the Constitution.

Of this there can be no doubt. At the time of the ratification of the articles of confederation, it is a fact beyond the reach of the most ingenious doubts. that all free, native born inhabitants of the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, and North Carolina, though descended from African slaves, were not only citizens of those States but such of them as had the other necessary qualifi cations possessed the franchise of electors on equal

terms with other citizens.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina, in the case of the State vs. Manuel, 4 Dev. and Bat. 20, has declared the law of that State on this subject in terms which I believe to be as sound in law in the other States which I have enumerated as it was in North olina. 'According to the laws of this State,' Mr. Justice Gaston, in delivering the opinion of the Court, 'all human beings within it who are not slaves, fall within one or two classes. What-ever distinctions may have existed in the Roman laws between citizens and free inhabitants, they are unknown to our institutions. Before our Revolution, all free persons, born within the dominions of the King of Great Britain, whatever their color or complexion, were native born British subjects—those born out of his allegiance were aliens. Slavery did not exist in England, but it did in the British colonies. Slaves were not, in legal parlance, persons, but property. The moment the incapacity—the disqualification of slavery—was removed, they became persons, and were then either British subjects or not British subjects, according as they were or were not born within the allegiance of the British King. no other change took place

on the transition from a colony, dependent on an European king, to a free and sovereign State. Slave remained slaves. British subjects in North Carolin remained slaves. British subjects in North Carolina became North Carolina freemen. Foreigners, until made members of the State, remained aliens. Slaves, if born within North Carolina, are citizens of North Carolina; and all free persons born within the State are born citizens of the State. The Constitution extended the elective franchise to every freeman who had arrived at the age of twenty-one, and paid a public tax; and it is a matter of universal notoriety, that under it, free persons, without regard to color, claimed and exercised it until it was taken from free men of color a few years since by our amended Constitution.

An argument from speculative premises, however well chosen, that the then state of opinion in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts was not consistent with the natural rights of those people who were born on that soil, and that they were not by the con-stitution of 1780 of that State admitted to the condition of 1750 of that State admitted to the con-dition of citizens, would be received with surprise by the people of that State, who know their own political history. It is true, beyond all controversy, that persons of color, descended from African slaves, by that constitution, made citizens of the State, and such of them as have had the necessary qualifica-tions, have held and exercised the elective franchise, as citizens, from that time to the present. (See Com.

Aves, 18 Pick. R.)
The constitution of New Hampshire conferred the elective franchise upon 'every' inhabitant of the State having necessary qualifications,' of which color

or descent was not one.

The constitution of New York gave the right to vote to 'every male inhabitant who shall have re-sided,' &c., making no discrimination between free colored persons and others.

That of New Jersey to 'all inhabitants of this colony of full age, who are worth £50 proclamation

oney, clear estate,

New York, by its constitution of 1820, required
blored persons to have some qualifications as prequisites for voting, which white persons need not
basess. And New Jersey, by its present constituon, restricts the right to vote to white male citizens. But these changes can have no other effect upon the present inquiry, except to show, what indeed is indisputable, that before they were made, no such restrictions existed; and colored, in common with white persons, were not only citizens of those States, but entitled to the elective franchise on the same qualifications as white persons; as they now are in New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

The fourth of the fundamental articles of the con-deration was as follows: 'The free inhabitants of each of these States, paupers, vagabonds and fugi

THE OPINION OF JUDGE CURTIS IN THE tives from justice excepted, shall be entitled to all

The fact that free persons of color were citizen of some of the several States, and the consequence that this fourth article of the confederation would have the effect to confer on such persons the privileges and immunities of general citizenship, were not only known to those who framed and adopted those articles, but the evidence is decisive, that the fourth article was intended to have that effect, and that more restricted language, which would have exclud-ed such persons, was deliberately and purposely re-

On the 25th of June, 1778, the articles of con federation being under consideration by the Congress the delegates from South Carolina moved to amend the fourth article, by inserting after the word 'free and before the word 'inhabitants,' the word 'white so that the privileges and immunities of general citi-zenship would be secured only to white persons. Two States voted for the amendment, eight States Two States voted for the amendment, eight States against it, and the vote of one State was divided. The language of the article stood unchanged, and both by its terms of inclusion, 'free inhabitants,' and the strong implication from its terms of exclusion, 'paupers, vagabonds, and fugitives from justice,' who alone were excepted, it is clear, that under the englishment of the adorated when the englishment of the adorated when the englishment is the time of the adorated when the englishment of the englishme der the confederation, and at the time of the adop tion of the Constitution, free colored persons, of African descent, might be, and, by reason of their being inhabitants of certain States, were entitled to the privileges and immunities of general citizenship United States. Did the Constitution of the United States deprive

them or their descendants of citizenship?

The Constitution was ordained and established by the people of the United States through the action, each State, of those persons who were qualified its laws to act thereon in behalf of themselves d all other citizens of that State. In some of th and all other citizens of that State. In some of the States, as we have seen, colored persons were not only included in the body of 'the people of the Uni-ted States,' by whom the Constitution was ordain-ed and established, but, in at least five of the States, they had the power to act, and doubtless did act, by their suffrages, upon the question of its adoption. It would be strange if we were to find in that instrument anything which deprived of their citizenship, any part of the people of the United States who were among those by whom it was established.

I can find nothing in the Constitution which, received without devives of their citizenship any

proporio vigore, deprives of their citizenship any class of persons who were citizens of the United States at the time of its adoption, or who should be native born citizens of any State after its adoption nor any power enabling Congress to disfranchise persons born on the soil of any State, and entitled t laws. And my opinion is, that under the Constitution and laws. And my opinion is, that under the Constitution of the United States, every free person, born on the soil of a State, who is a citizen of that State, by force of its Constitution or laws, is also a citizen of the United States. citizenship of such State by its Constitution and

The first section of the second article of the Constitution uses the language, 'a natural born citizen, thus assuming that citizenship may be acquired by birth. After elucidating this point, Mr. Curtis pro-ceeds to consider other clauses of the Constitution bearing upon the question, and upon the clause, the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several he remarks :--

Nowhere else in the Constitution is there any thing concerning a general citizenship; but here, privileges and immunities to be enjoyed throughout the United States, under and by force of the national compact, are grapted and secured. In selecting those who are to enjoy these national rights of cities and the secured of th zenship, how are they described? As citizens of each State. It is to them these national rights are secured. The qualification for them is not to be looked for in any provision of the Constitution or laws of the United States. They are to be citizens of the several States, and, as such, the privileges and immunities of general citizenship derived from and guarantied by the Constitution are to be enjoyed. It would seem that if it had been intended to constitute a class of ratios have presented in the constitution of the tract Society is declared to be. 'To diffuse the of. It would seem that it is had been included to be the constitute a class of native born persons within the States, who should derive their citizenship of the United States from the action of the federal government, this was an occasion for referring to them. It liness and sound morality, by the circulation of reliment, this was an occasion for referring to them. It cannot be supposed that it was the purpose of this article to confer the privileges and immunities of article to confer the privileges and immunities of citizens in all the States upon persons not citizens of the United States. And if it was intended to secure these rights only to citizens of the United States, how has the Constitution here described such cal Christians, it is the duty of the Society 'to abstain persons? Simply as citizens of each State.

Laying aside, then, the case of aliens, concerning might approve of these truths, no matter-no truth vided, and confining our view to free persons born within the several States, we find that the Constitution has recognized the general principle of public law, that allegiance and citizenship depend on the an answer to the question, what free persons, born within the several States, the only answer we can true the several States are the seve within the several States, the only answer we can receive from any of its express provisions is, the citizens of the several States are to enjoy the privileges and immunities of citizens in every State, and their as well as good men, and this construction has been abuttured in that the 'imputation of base and unworthy motives' subjects for a lunatic asylum.' But they were 'wise as well as good men, and this construction has been abuttured in the several States are to enjoy the privileges as well as good men, and this construction has been abuttured in the several States are to enjoy the privileges as well as good men, and this construction has been abuttured in the several States are to enjoy the privileges as well as good men, and this construction has been abuttured in the several States are to enjoy the privileges as well as good men, and this construction has been abuttured in the several States are to enjoy the privileges are to enjoy the privileges as well as good men, and this construction has been abuttured in the several States are to enjoy the privileges are to enjoy franchise as electors under the Constitution depends on their citizenship in the several States. Add to from its first organization to the present day. this that the Constitution was ordained by the citizens of the several States; that they were 'the people of the United States,' for whom and whose posterity the government was declared in the preamble replies—'Unquestionably, such as belong to a church of the Constitution, to be made; that each of them was a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, within the meaning of those words in that instrument; that by them of those words in that instrument; that by them the government was to be and was in fact organized; of the Union to discriminate between the franchise any of them; the necessary conclusion doctrines held by his church should not be impug is, that those persons born within the several States, ed. Hence, 'whether a tract was or was not calc who, by force of their respective Constitutions and laws are citizens of the States, are thereby citizens of the United States.

its citizens, they are not thereby made citizens United States; because the privileges of gen-

Judge Curtis cites numerous acts of legislation on by multitudes of Episcopalians, Presbyterians, &c. &c the part of Congress as going to show that in the apprehension of their framers, color was not a necessary qualification of citizenship. 'It would be strange,' he says, 'if laws were found on our statute book to that effect, when, by solemn treaties, large bodies of Mexican and North American Indians have mittee, perfectly oblivious of the first article of the been admitted to citizenship of the United States.' constitution, and utterly regardless of the disapproba-Mr. Curtis sums up his conclusions on this point as

3d. That every such citizen, residing in any State, has the right to sue and is liable to be sued. in the federal courts, as a citizen of that State in

thich he resides.

4th. That as the plea to the jurisdiction in this mendous counterblast to tobacco! 4th. That as the pica to the jurisdiction in this covered that nothing may be said against slavery, African descent, and his ancestors were sold as which is not calculated to receive the approbation of slaves; and as these facts are not inconsistent with all evangelical slaveholders, traders, and breeders! his citizenship of the United States, and his residence in the State of Missouri, the plea to the jurisdiction was bad, and the judgment of the Circuit Court

What arrant hypocrisy!

Judge Jay refers, in terms of righteous indignation was bad, and the judgment of the Circuit Court

of African descent cannot be a citizen of the

tinction as a lawyer entitles his judgment to more than ordinary value, said at the conclusion of Judge Curtis's opinion, that it was the most clear, compact and conclusive piece of judicial reasoning, from first to last, that he had ever heard or read.

The Liberator

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, MARCH 20, 1857.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY. Judge WILLIAM JAY has just published, in a pamphlet of 38 large octavo pages, 'A Letter to the mittee chosen by the American Tract Society, to inquire into the proceedings of its Executive Commit-tee, in relation to Slavery.' It is another valuable contribution to the many he has made to the Anti-Slavery cause, and makes its appearance at a very timely period. His appeals to the Committee of Inquiry, to be faithful to the solemn trust committed to hem, are earnest and cogent. Their duty, he tells them, is very plain. Their functions are not those of a jury, for there is no issue of fact to be tried, inas much as the acts of the Executive Committee of the Tract Society which have given offence, and which have led to their appointment, are admitted and justified. Their province is to collect the arguments for and against those acts, and to express their opinion of their relative weight; and herein 'is found the stuous responsibility involved in their commi This Committee consists of fourteen-only four of whom are laymen-at the head of which stands the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, whose hunkerism is well known to the whole country. It has a difficult task to perform-not to please God, but to make a report that shall satisfy the increasing Anti-Slavery sentiment of the North, and at the same time not excite the pro-slavery ruffianism of the South. We expect nothing from it toward pleasing God, and feel just as confident it will fail to reconcile elements which are morally antagonistical. We shall look to one of its members, at least, to give an explicit utterance against the cowardly, selfish, and anti-Christian cours pursued by the Tract Society on the subject of slavery -namely, the Rev. Dr. Wayland-possibly second by the Rev. Albert Barnes or the Rev. Dr. Hawes.

Judge Jay reviews the defence of the Society of the part of its President, and shows it to be as hypocritical as it is worthless. To the plea that, by the words of their charter, the tracts published were to be such as are 'calculated to receive the approbation of all evangelical Christians; ' and as there are churches of every denomination called evangelical, scattered all over the Southern States, the great mass of whose members would denounce any tract condemnatory of slavery, ergo, the Society should remain dumb on that subject, and cannot 'be justified in law or concience in discussing it; Judge Jay keenly replies that if the President had taken the trouble to read the charter which plays such an important part in his defence, he would have seen that 'this famous charter. this shield of human bondage,' is a very brief act of the New York Legislature, passed May 26th, 1841, incorporating, in the usual terms, 'all such persons as now are or may hereafter become members of the American Tract Society, formed in the city of New York, for the purpose of printing and circulating religious publications.' This is all it says about 'a spe cific object by prescribed means.' Not a word about evangelical Christians, or indeed Christians of any sort or kind! 'The charter,' says Judge Jay, 'contains not the most distant allusion to either slavery or tobacco-chewing; yet Tract Society logic deduces from it a legal prohibition to censure the one, and a legal

'If these Southern churches remain evangelical churches, and Southern Christians are still evangelifrom publishing even truths, the publication of which they would not approve.' And though a portion may be published, not accepted and approved by

'If this be, indeed, the just and literal meaning of the constitution,' says Judge Jay, 'then is the Amer-

As to who are evangelical Christians, within the more was or could be intended than that the tracts that no power is conferred on the government published should contain nothing to which an evanem, or to dis- gelical Christian, as such, could object—that is, the clusion doctrines held by his church should not be impugnlated to receive the approbation of all evangelical Christians, was to be determined, not by the opinion of an individual Methodist or Baptist, but by an ap And it must be borne in mind, that the difficulties peal to the creeds and confessions of faith of the dif which attend the allowance of the claims of colored persons to be citizens of the United States are not confession is the right to enslave, or to traffic in huavoided by saying that though each State may make man flesh, recognized as essential to an evangelical man flesh, recognized as essential to an evangelical profession of faith, and Abolitionism set forth as

of the United States; because the privileges of gen-eral citizenship are secured to the citizens of each State. The language of the Constitution is: 'The citizens of each States shall be entitled to all privi-citizens of each States shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. If each State may make such persons its citizens, they become, as such, entitled to the benefits of this article if there be a citizenship of the United States, distinct from the native born citizenship of the United States, distinct from a native born citizenship of the United States, distinct from a native born citizenship amusements, occupations and practices denounced by serves, with great significance- Sound morality is the Society, which are vindicated and countenanced tailers and drinkers, have again and again launched list. That the free native born citizens of each its denunciations against the use of all intoxicating State are citizens of the United States.

2d. That as free colored persons born within some of the States are citizens of those States, such persons doubtless a great majority of the male members and doubtless a great majority of the male members. of the American Tract Society, daily indulge in the gence is unchristian. But the Executive Committee, careless of their approbation, have poured forth a tre-

overruling it was correct.

I dissent, therefore, from that part of the opinion of the majority of the Court in which it holds that a person of African descent cannot be a citizen of the ed vindication of American slavery, excusing and extenuating each of its abominations, and in its sneering, jeering tone, highly insulting to such of his fel Mr. Badger of North Carolina, whose dis- low-Christians as had been zealous in exposing the inNo repentance will be deemed sincere,' on the part "Mr. Chuzzlewit, sir! you have partaken of my

true religion throughout Christendom; but we are not a little surprised that he says, 'Well has it been said by the Rev. Albert Barnes, the outward progress of liberty among the nations will COMPEL THE CHURCHES, if they would save the world from infidelity, (!) to detach themselves from slavery.' How can those bodies which are so corrupt and cowardly as to need to be compelled, by an outward pressure, to go forward in right direction, save the world from any of its crimes, or be in any sense the churches of Him who came to ity,' as though it (and not these churches) were the

ter, and trust it will be inquired for by all who take I said was this-that slavery was wrong in its origin guilty land.

etent to wear the robes of infallibility.

THE ERA OF GOOD FEELING.

In August, 1856, Rev. Dr. Orville Dewey made a thing about slavery. In the October following, a you.' Exeunt omnes. thing about slavery. In the October following, a characteristic and decidedly uncomplimentary letter from Charleston, S. C., complaining of the 'elm-tree' constitution, possess such a sweetness of disposition, from Charleston, S. C., complaining of the 'elm-tree' oration, and signed 'Some of your former friends,' was sent to Dr. Dewey. In February, 1857, Dr. But good feeling is contagious; and by the very act Dewey arrived, through many uncertainties, at the of thinking of Dr. Dewey, Mr. Beecher caught point of deciding to reply to that letter through the enough of this oleaginous influence to remove all un-New York Evening Post; and in the number of the pleasant friction from the approaching critical contact Independent issued next thereafter, a comment upon with his professional brother. He took up the pen that reply appears, entitled 'Moral Cosmetics,' from to laugh at Dr. Dewey; but, ere he is aware, he the pen of Henry Ward Beecher.

It must be admitted that saints have this great ad- ently widens to the inclusion of other profess rantage over sinners—that, being well stocked with brethren within the same soothing circle: vantage over sinners—that, being well stocked with that charity which not only 'hopeth' all things, but 'believeth' all things, and 'never faileth,' they can always meet the charge, against themselves or others, of having done a bad thing, by the assumption that it was done with the best intentions. The contrast between these two classes of men appears most vividly in the correspondence above-mentioned. The prejudence of t tween these two classes of men appears most vividly in the correspondence above-mentioned. The prejudice and unreasonableness shown in the slaveholders' letter is so glaring that they themselves shrank from signing their names to it; and it was manifestly so open to replication (if Dr. Dewey had taken it in anger instead of in sorrow) that even Mr. Garrison could not deny it a 'refuge' on the first page of The Liberator, Dec. 19, 1856.

The fact is, that Dr. Dewey has been so intent upon ulfilling his Scriptural obligations, (we can't stop here to refer, by chapter and verse, to the precepts upon which his life has been modelled, but they are of thousands were opened. Dr. Dewey, in a mild and very gentle manner, gave his views. It was this eye-service to two masters, and remembrance of those who give good dinners as dining with them,) his demeanor to both North and South had been so obvious
It was that a ratior. They understood his previous course, who give good dinners as dining with them,) his demeanor to both North and South had been so obvious
It was that chief and the south had been so obvious
When he Kansas troubles came upon us, the eyes of thousands were opened. Dr. Dewey, in a mild and very gentle manner, gave his views. It was this and a ratio of the south had been so obvious
When the Kansas troubles came upon us, the eyes of thousands were opened. Dr. Dewey, in a mild and very gentle manner, gave his views. It was this and a ratio of the south had every gentle manner, gave his views. It was this was the proposed his voice of thousands were opened. Dr. Dewey, in a mild and very gentle manner, gave his views. It was this and very gentle manner, gave his views. It was this was the proposed his very gentle manner, gave his views. It was this and very gentle manner, gave his views. It was this and very gentle manner, gave his views, it was this and very gentle manner, gave his views, it was the way that a ratio. They understood his previous course, who give good dinners as dining with them,) his demeanor to both North and South had been so obvious
It was that the change his voice, they regarded it as going was the proposed his voice, they regarded his voice, they regarded his voice, they understood his previous course, and the proposed his voice was the proposed ly suited to elicit smiles, thanks and rose-water from over to the other side. both parties, that when this hail-storm rattled upon And after giving us the delightful information that him from what had seemed till then the clear, blue 'the time is come when men must be for or against sky of the South, no wonder that his tongue clave to slavery; the lines are drawn; neither side wants the roof of his mouth, and that, for the space of three lukewarm friends; the poisonous days of evasions and law, that allegiance and citizenship depend on the place of birth; that it has attempted, practically, to apply this principle by designating the particular to apply this principle by designating the particular paralleled for its stupidity and absurdity; a constitution for der it; that when we turn to the Constitution for an answer to the question, what free persons, born an answer to the question, what free persons, born and a name months, not a given to say or do. But when he recovered the power of speech, and the mellifluous flow of his customary dispersion, and a name months, not a given to say or do. But when he recovered the power of speech, and the mellifluous flow of his customary dispect, and the melli natiently as if he were addressing a jury of saints like suit any party or people himself, possessed of that fellow-feeling which makes Most people would answer-Yes! It looks like men 'wondrous kind.' Hear him!

> 'I have firmly resisted the extreme measures of rapport with the Northern Abolitionists; . . I am not an extremist on this slavery question; I did not like Mr. Sumper's speech; . . I thought Mrs. Stowe did injustice. ner's speech; . . I thought Mrs. Stowe did injustice to the slaveholder's character; . . I did not vote for Mr. Fremont; . . I did not like the array of hostility as I remont; . I did not like the array of nostinty to the South which his party presented; . . I do not, as I never did, hold any extreme ground on this slavery question; . . my address was a remonstrance with the South, not as holding slaves, but as determining never to let them go—as endeavoring to legitimate, perpetuate and extend the slave system. With this view I said first that the extended to the slave system. view, I said, first, that the system began in a monstrous wrong; and that what began so—what our government and the whole civilized world had pronounced to be piracy—what entailed dishonor upon the slave-dealer—ought not to be eulogized as an excellent and admirable thing. . . I spoke of an institution. So far as persons whom I knew were regarded, I spoke of them with warm admiration and interest. . . Do Southern men—I still seriously ask—do they deny that slavery was originally a wrong? Do they deny not help, but prevents, decision. In every cause, and that she having and selling of men is a painful part its antagonist side, they see some truth. There are ew, I said, first, that the system began in a monstrous was wrong in its origin; and my express conclusion from this was, that it ought not to be now regarded as 'a good thing—an excellent thing—an admirable system.'. It might be wrong to break it up immediately. It might do far more harm than good. I did not confound slave-holding with slave-taking. On the ontrary, the plain and ma either case, they could hardly be called dealers in slaves. Was it not obvious that I meant to refer to the active agent—to the actual go-between—in this traf-fic? I think so; I certainly meant so; and I do not

How like is this conclusion to the parting wordsand tone-of St. Samuel, surnamed Pecksniff, as recorded by Mr. Dickens :-

of the Tract Society, says Judge Jay, 'so long as the Rev. Nehemiah Adams, D. D., as the sentinel of the Slave Power, keeps watch and ward over the Tract press. . . . By his deplorable book, rendered still more disreputable by his position in a great religious institution, he is a stumbling-block and rock of offence to many. He must be taken out of the way, or the supplies cut off.

For this faithful and unanswerable Letter, Judge Jay deserves the thanks of the friends of freedom, and of the real of the supplies at the s The fact is, Dr. Dewey's heart is so tender, and

saturated with the milk of human kindness, that when he is confronted by any white representative of the dignity of human nature,' (white outside, mind you,) who can look him in the eye, and say somewhat, no matter what, in his own defence, he cannot bring himself to believe that that man ever voluntarily do wrong. He probably pictures to himself the first slave-traders with horns, hoofs and claws, and of set the captive free? And why this fling at 'infidelble good intentions which may have actuated the prop and bulwark of popular iniquity? Again- in that business. But if the merchant who fitted out when he tells the Committee of Inquiry, 'Your report one of the slave-trading vessels from New York in the will do much, either to reconcile the Northern Church year just finished should walk into his study, and say, to bondage and all its inseparable abominations, and 'Sir, did you refer to me in that fanatical elm-tree thus to expose her to the scoff of the infidel, &c., he speech, or in that impertinent letter? '-Dr. Dewey certainly pays a marked tribute to infidelity as true to the cause of the oppressed, and therefore true to God; suppose such a thing? Was it not obvious that I otherwise, it would not 'scoff' at what is in accord- meant to refer to the active agent? to the actual g ance with its own spirit. We respectfully submit to between in this traffic? I think so; I certainly mea Judge Jay, that the term 'infidel' is a surer proof of so!'-And then, if the captain of the same slaver honesty of purpose and goodness of heart, in this degenerate age and country, than that of Christian; 'Sir, did you refer to me?'—would not Dr. Dewey that its invidious use is wholly unbecoming a true

Protestant; that no man is an infidel who is true to his own convictions of duty, whatever he may think Your haste (very natural, no doubt, and excusable, or say theologically; and that no human being is comparticular expressions I used. I was speaking of sla-Aside from this, we hail the appearance of this Let- very when it began; of what it was originally; what an interest either in the welfare of the American Tract I did not say "fearful," I said "painful"; I did not Seciety, or, what is of incomparably more importance, say "mother," I said "brother." Gentlemen, do me in the utter and eternal overthrow of slavery in this the favor to introduce me, each to the other.' (Dr. Dewey, Capt. Rough: Dr. Dewey, Mr. Ready. Now, my dear friends, I never suspected that what I said was to wound you. I know you better than to return scorn for scorn. I honor your virtues. I know peech to his neighbors under the 'old elm tree' in heffield, Mass., in which he ventured to say some-

such an enlarged tolerance, as we have described subsides into the following tender strain, which pres-

Next, Mr. Beecher makes the following ingenion statement of recent events :-

When the Kansas troubles came upon us, the eve

proceeding from 'the generous and beautiful hospitality of the South' is 'very hard measure' for him. It must be! But he proceeds to display the ample ground for self-justification which his case affords, as

that, because it is that. But Mr. Beecher, still en res of rapport with the charitable Doctor, genially and heart-

We accept the plea. We exonerate the Doctor from trimming or time-serving. He meant well, but was not wise enough to do well. He could have employed his judgment for his own guidance, remained in private, and have been unharmed. But when he assumed to lead others, and led them into quicksands, it is not enough to say, "I did not mean any harm." Effects follow good causes, not good intentions."

Mr. Beecher then proceeds to put his finger upon

*The error with Dr. D., and the whole school which Southern men—I still seriously ask—do they deny that slavery was originally a wrong? Do they deny that slavery was originally a wrong? Do they deny that the buying and selling of men is a painful part of their system? I did not say 'fearful,' as the letterwise makes me say; I said 'painful.' . And when I said that there are serious exposures to the character in plantation life—and I did not say it without warrant—is that an incredible thing, or an unpardonable offence? . What I said was this—that slavery was wrong in its origin; and my express conclusion from this was, that it ought not to be now regarded as

contrary, the plain and maintest purpose of my observations was, to remonstrate, not against the sin of holding slaves, but against what I deemed the disastrous error of holding up slavery as an excellent and unobjectionable institution. . I said in my address that dealing in slaves had never been and was not now a respectable business. I thought a very striking, tacit concession; and certainly, I supposed there was no doubt about the fact. The letter-writer says:
"Your assertion is an insult to the Southern States."
Now, what is meant by "brokers," in this connection, THE EARNEST WORKER. A new, reformatory pa-Now, what is meant by "brokers," in this connection, I do not know. There may be men that are interested, to be a vehicle for free speech, and the independent the traffic whose social position is not compromised it, just as there were in the original trade; but in the rense, they could hardly be called *iclose* in moral, social, mental and physical departments. The editor, Isaac C. Gray, of East Boston, invites those who are aware of the pressing need of a paper conand compromising them with that class. . I never suspected that what I said was to wound my friends at the South. . I know them better than to return promising reformers who, prizing truth process. suspected that what I said was to would my intended at the Soith. . I know them better than to return scorn for scorn. I honor their virtues. I know in them some of the best people that I know any where. God bless them. I have no unkind word to say of newspapers which call themselves 'religious.' We bespeak a cordial welcome and an active support for 'The Earnest Worker.'

We proffer our special acknowledgments to "I am not angry," observed Mr. Pecksniff. "I am hurt, Mr. Chuzzlewit; wounded in my feelings; but I am not angry, my good sir." in three ponderous volumes, (including an Appendix,) "Feeling, rather than seeing, that the old man now pointed to the door, he raised his eyes, picked up his hat, and thus addressed him:—

LETTER FROM CASSIUS M. CI Among others who were officially the Festival in Fancuil Hall, Jan. 2, to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the y S. Society, was Cassius M. Clay, Esq. T. ing manly letter, just received, explains the his silence. Its tone and spirit strongly the letter of Mr. Wilson to the Worcester

Only now, on my return home after a long; have I received your kind invitation of De for me to attend the 25th Anniversary of the chusetts Anti-Slavery Society, which took pla uary 2d ult., in Faneuil Hall.

Nothing would have given me mere pler to have been present on that intere You well remark that this is the m beneficent movement of the 19th century, out it, or rather, the end which it propo experience, sufferings and aspirations of all are in vain-vain our civiliz anity-and in vain our hopes of the future! cause we differ about the best means of a ing that end, should I be the less forward in my testimony to the self-sacrifice, the man patriotism of the Anti-Slavery pioneers whe your peculiar organization? Was that Athe refused by treachery to burn the Laced less a patriot than her many unscrupe Was he not rather the truest of patriots, i justice is a surer safety to a people than arm not, then, as noble to make sacrifices t as to refrain from its infliction? If this begoo who more patriotic than those who, without reward, have for a quarter of a century battled f justice of their country?

Nor should the fear of the taint of Disp

ter me from doing justice to those who, in s for others' weal, so neglect their own. I am f Union, or any other government, just so long protects my rights, and no longer. For any m say that he loves that which brings only on is simply a lie! It is worse-it is adding false to cowardice! I am still for the Union, because I hope for

safety in it than out of it. When, if ever, I change this my opinion, then I would war as h upon the Union as I would upon a highway I deny the right of any man to commit that cowardice of truckling to the slaveholders, by n ating, for the Republican party, any idea of in ing with slavery in the States. Am I not States and of the States? Am I not a Reput The Philadelphia platform makes no such av and I deny the authority of any man or set of less than the body who made it, to amend it a pudiate it.

I stand by the Constitution. Two thirds of all : States can change that; and those two thirds crush slavery, and will, if it lingers so long. In mean time, each member of the Republican living in the slave States can 'meddle' with slave and will, to its final overthrow! This is our tutional right. Shall we be base enough to relegalized robbery more than our own lib The Republican party will stand by the Cor tion,' and all the Constitutions; and yet they will e

war upon slavery every where! All we ask is a fi field and an open fight; and the devil take the hindmost'! By our action, (Dea volente,) Slav shall die! Your obedient servant Messrs. W. L. Garrison, F. Jackson, S. May, J

Boston, Mass. SOUTHERN HOSPITALITY

I have, in common with the readers of THE LAN RATOR, been disgustingly amused (if I may be allowed such a phrase) in the perusal of the insolent com nication addressed to the editor of THE LIBERATO WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, signed by three redouble ble Southern gentlemen.

The cage they speak of and the use to be made of it, would probably be not unlike the one I have lately seen described in an old book published in Philade phia, in the year 1793, and written by J. Heet St. John, a Pennsylvania farmer. Of this kind of lodging, I have no doubt the subscribers to that deli essage are sufficiently familiar, as well as with the other modes of Southern hospitality therein spo

The horrible scene described by the aforesaid writer closes an exceedingly well written, as well as humane chapter, entitled 'Reflexions on Negro Slavery.' The author says :-

The following and always has been, oppressed since I became ness of it. I was, not long since, invited to dis a planter, who lived three miles from — whe he then resided. In order to avoid the heat of the sun, I resolved to go on foot, sheltered in a small pa leading through a pleasant wood. I was leaven travelling along, attentively examining some plants which I had collected, when all at o the air strongly agitated, though the day w feetly calm and sultry. I immediately cast towards the cleared ground, from which I wa a small distance, in order to see whether it w a small distance, in order to see whether it was occasioned by a sudden shower, when, at that instances a sound, resembling a deep, rough voice, uttered, thought, a few inarticulate monosyllables. Alan and surprised, I precipitately looked all around, w I perceived, at about six rods distance, something sembling a cage, suspended to the limbs of a t all the branches of which appeared covered with birds of prey, fluttering about, and anxiously ende ing to perch upon the eage. Actuated by an involtance to the present of the pre my mind, I fired at them; they all fiew to a sidistance, with a most hideous noise: when, horid think, and painful to repeat, I perceived a negro st pended in the eage, and left there to expire! I she der when I recollect that the birds had already like out his eyes; his cheek bones were bare; his an had been attacked in several places, and his body a peared covered with a multitude of wounds. For the edges of the hollow sockets, and from the lar rations with which he was disfigured, the blood dorly dropped, and tinged the ground beneath. Sooner were the birds flown, than swarms of insecovered the whole body of this unfortunate with ly dropped, and tinged the ground beneaussoner were the birds flown, than swarms of ineets covered the whole body of this unfortunate wretch eager to feed on his mangled flesh, and to drink his blood. I found myself suddenly arrested by the power of affright and terror; my nerves were corulated; I stood motionless, involuntarily contemplating the fate of this negro, in all its disable. The living spectre, although depired of his eyes, could distinctly hear, and, in his uncould dialect, begged me to give him some water, to align his thirst. Humanity herself would have recibed back with horror; she would have balanced whether to lessen such reliefless distress, or mercially with one blow to end this dreadful scene of agonizing to ture! Had I had a ball in my gun, I certainly should have dispatched him; but finding myself unable to peform so kind an office, I sought, though a should have dispatched him; but finding myself unable to peform so kind an office, I sought, though readily fixed to a pole, which had been used by some negroes, presenting itself to me, I filled it with water, and with trembling hands I guided it to the ter, and with trembling hands I guided it to the power of thirst, he endeavored to meet it, as he instinctively guessed its approach by the noise it made in passing through the bars of the eage. 'Tank-e, va white man, tank-e you; put-e some poison and given.' white man, tank-e you; put-e some poison and given. How long, I asked him, have you been hanging there? 'Two days, and me no die; the birds, the birds, the birds. The result of this soul-harrowing scene the war

does not give; but he ascertained that the cause of this diabolical torture was the murder of the overse of the plantation by the poor slave, -undoubted

caused by acts of cruelty too severe to be borne. If the agitation of the Abolitionists has greater cruelty than this, we have failed to learn i Comments, however, upon such acts as these are need less; they tell their own story. New Bedford, March 8, 1857.

All petitions for the removal of Judge Loring ld be now sent to the Legislature wit

CH 20

orcester Conveni on of Dec. 22d alersary of the Miss tich took place is

the manliness a than arms? Is es to repair a wrong f this be good logo

who, in struggling own. I am for the just so long as For any man gs only oppressions adding falsehoo en, if ever, I shall ould war as heartily commit that kindre ny idea of interfe

not a Republican s no such avowa nan or set of men, wo thirds of all the ose two thirds car Republican party ddle' with slave This is our const wn liberty?

nd by the Consti d yet they will ever Il we ask is a fai he devil take the ent servant, C. M. CLAY. kson, S. May, Jr.

PALITY. ders of THE LIBE. f I may be allowed of THE LIBERATOR,

one I have lately lished in Philadelitten by J. Hector . Of this kind of ribers to that deliar, as well as with tality therein spokthe aforesaid writer

as well as humane

e, account for these
e for the gloomy
ed this letter [ad. S.] My mind is,
ace I became a witinvited to dine with
from _____, where the heat of the weed in a small path. I was leisurely ining some peculiar n all at once I felt the day was perately east my eyes which I was not heather it was not which I was but at the ther it was not ton, at that instant, voice, uttered, as I yllables. Alarmed all around, when the imbs of a tree, covered with large anxiously endeavanted by an involuntaby any design of all flew to a short ceived a negro susto expire! I shudhad already picked re bare; his arms, and his body ap-of wounds. From of wounds. From he from the face of, the blood slow and beneath. No swarms of insects, and to drink his varrested by the involuntarily con, in all its dismalled in the involuntarily con, in all its dismalled he received balanced whether restrictly with con dismalled he in a could. A shell, been used by some filled it with waguided it to the object it to the object in the in could. A shell, been used by some filled it with waguided it to the object in make a could be it make a could be poison and give you been hangdie; the birds, the

g scene the writer that the cause of ler of the overseer ve,-undoubtedly to be borne. as these are need-

onists has caused failed to learn it.

l of Judge Loring

REV. F. I. JOBSON AND AMERICA SLA-A few days since, a number of the New York Chris-

A CHAPTER FOR ENGLISH READERS ...

MARCH 20.

tian Advocate and Journal (January 1st, 1857) having accidentally fallen into my hands, I observed that the English correspondent of that paper, writing under date of Dec. 15, 1856, says that the Rev. F. I. Johnson, one of the English deputation to the late General Conference at Indianapolis, after being the princi-pal speaker at the Annual Missionary Meeting held Park street Chapel, Sheffield, was requested to fafor the audience with his views on American quesions, especially the state and prospects of religion in the United States-that in his speech on the occasion, the slave institution occupied a prominent position, but was referred to 'chiefly for the purpose of pointing out the great injustice and cruel wrong inflicted in many cases upon the Methodist Episcopal Church eakers, who neglect to notice that very wide disfinction between its attitude towards slavery and that of the M. E. Church South. Old documents,' he ered and embarrassed, had been quoted and published; but since these documents were first sent forth, the Methodist churches of the North had openly and publicly allowed their brethren of the South to break vay, rather than to be partakers of their iniquity.'

From the tone and manner of Mr. Jobson's discourse, as here represented, it is evident that he considered himself thoroughly posted up on the question of American slavery, and on the attitude of the M. E. Church North towards it. From what source he derived his information when in this country, we cannot say. All we know is, that Mr. Jobson has given a partial and incorrect statement of the case. We could account for him as a Methodist clergyman endeavoring to make out a good case for the Methodist Episcoal Church North by giving a slight coloring to facts; but we were certainly unprepared for the statement that the Northern churches allowed their Southern brethren to break away rather than be partakers of he iniquity, when the fact is, the iniquity of slavery was never mooted at the time the Southern brethren broke away; that slavery existed in both branches of the Church at the time, and exists in both at present. When Mr. Jobson made this statement, was he ignorant of what was one of the principal topics of scussion at the late Conference—the adoption of a rule to exclude slaveholders from church fellowshipand that the rule was lost in the Conference, leaving slaveholders, as heretofore, in good standing in the Methodist Episcopal Church North ? An English audence may imagine, that the line which separates the odist Church North from the Methodist Church South. But such is not the fact. At the time of the separation, a number of Conferences in slave States remained with the Church North, and are still in con metion with it, notwithstanding Mr. Jobson's statement that the separation was because the Northern churches refused to be partakers in their iniquity. Now, unless this correspondent has misrepresented Mr. Johan, Mr. Johan has grossly misrepresented the facts as regards the connection of the M. E. Church North

a connection with the Conference that did actually adecate the right of the slave to freedom, and reproved the Church for her complicity in the sin. This was osmer, and published at Auburn, N. Y. The late Conference, however, removed Mr. Hosmer from the elitorship, and put a Rev. Dr. Hibbard in his place, creature of their own, who will do their bidding. The policy since adopted by the Advocate and Journal, beer in New York, and the paper above referred to, to hush up all agitation of the subject, and allow the burch to enjoy a time of peace and quiet, that she renew her spiritual energies, which they considthis agitation is calculated to injure. Mr. Hosmer and his friends have started a new paper in Auburnthern Independent-which is doing good service to the cause of removing slavery from the Church. But Mr. Hosmer and his paper are condemned by the Conout of the Church, by forcing them into secession, while Mr. Hosmer and his friends adopt the policy of remaining in the Church, and driving slavery out. Time alone will show which party will be successful. The correspondent adds-' His (Mr. Jobson's) poweful vindication of the Northern Methodist Church lly, but to many excellect persons beyond the pale of Methodism altogether.' Now, it would be only fair for those journals that quoted Mr. Jobson's misreprentations to publish the facts we here state, and set the English Methodists and others right in the matter, by informing them that the Church North occupies exactly the same position with regard to slavery the membership that the Church South does, and ccupies the same position both occupied before the

division of 1844. Since writing the above, a number of the Northern ependent (Feb. 19) has come to hand. I make the following extract from its 'Editorial Correspon-

st was mailed, in twenty hours. This is a fast age.

* and made our way up by the same cars to 199
est 31st street, to the residence of our esteemed
iand, George Keyes, Esq., a prosperous up-town dry
wels merchant, and an official member of Trinity M.
Church. This is one of our welcome homes, of urch. This is one of our welcome homes, of we claim to have a number in the city, radish we claim to have a number in the city, rad-labilitionist as we are. We reached our quarters Salurday P. M., and on Sunday went to our fa-file Trinity. Dr. M. E. Deems, formerly of the investiy of North Carolina, preached in the morn-t. As a whole, we were not particularly captivated in the semon—have but little sympathy with the bin that the Bible says but little about hell—that fear of hell is the hangman's lash, and all that dof trash. It is miserable theology. * * * On moday morning, we changed to ride down town with frash. It is miserable theology. * * * On morning, we chanced to ride down town with ems, who had preached in 'Trinity' the morn revious. The conversation turned upon the new 5, slavery, &c.; whereupon the Doctor coolly in-ed as that he was the owner of several slaves, he felt. felt no more conscience about owning his cook e did about owning his wife, &c. We asked the relation which Southern gentlemen sus-to their wives was that of master and slave—

stated, mercover, not only that three-fourths of embers of his Conference were slaveholders, but vehalders also. He said the slaves were usualally welcomed to our pulpits in Baltimore, and the border, but even in Philadelphia and Newad New York. Bishop Pierce was publicly asded with Bishops Janes and Simpson, in the deda of the Broad Street Church, Newark, N. J.,

Mr. Johnson, nor his colleague, nor the Irish deputation a merely the members, but the preachers hold slaves,

Church North the sin of slavery.' We ask, could be Burleigh to sow the good seed, and in due time we have been at the late Conference, and remained ignowill give you a bountiful harvest in Illinois. rant that slavery was in the Church, and that the Conference refused to cast it out? That a portion of the Conference from free States, where slavery is prohibited by law, desired its removal, but were not able to carry their point, does not relieve the Church of the main argument used against the institution. Colof the Church allows and sanctions it. Thus we find the State is in advance of the Church on a question of morals so plain that neither can err, unless wilful-

protection and sanction over slaveholders, and over the many noble things that Senator Wilson has said the institution of slavery.

Yours, for the cause of God and the slave, OBSERVER. New York, Feb. 24, 1857.

FROM AN ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT. ENGLAND, Jan. 20, 1857.

It is many, many years since I last wrote to you. in a lively state. 'SEND BACK THE MONEY!' was the war-cry of freedom. The money has never been sent doctored away the blood-stains from the coins .been lost; but in its stead, humanity has acquired the and to be mottoed, 'Prepare ye the way.' knowledge, that Earth keeps no secret; that its daily deeds are photographed on the pages of the eternal Dull weather no disadvantage.' We look not to the recorded by the invisible hand. The wail of the slave rises above the prayer of the pharisee. Humanity looks on the 'ill gotten gain' of the Free Church and says, 'Here is the smell of the blood Church and says, 'Here is the smell of the blood still.' Those who pretend to be privy councillors of the Almighty might say that the suicide of Hugh Miller was sent as a judgment on the church that I dare not say so; but I grieve to think that Miller, one of the most intellectual men in connection with that body, should have taken away his own life. He had just finished an elaborate work on Geology and Revelation, and, without exceeding the bounds of truth, the last page was scarcely dry, when the hand that penned it was stiff in death. Self-destruction has increased to an ominous extent in this country. Cases are occurring daily, without any known motive. Intook the money wrung from the agony of the slave. are occurring daily, without any known motive. Indeed, I may say, society seems diseased. Every day exhibits some new symptom of the disorder; a bubble bank bursts; a well-tried servant betrays his trust; must bring discredit upon a country which calls itself

amercial Morals, and as I believe he discourse:
curvelcome to you, I quote from the discourse:
With a farewell to my country, as I now seek a
With a farewell to my country, as I now seek a Whether, in the ethics of commerce, the former times were better than these, I would not venture to pronounce. If any one wishes to show from the annals of fraud, that in England, every article of traffic was always adulterated, and an equal per centage of bankers and merchants, directors and clerks, were almand. that sand merchants, directors and clerks, were always knaves, I care not to answer him. The duty of the Christian preacher is to compare the morals of his day, not with those of another age, but with the standard, at once rational and revealed, of eternal rectifude. From the amond to the standard his standard, at once rational and reversity of the con-titude. From the appeal to that standard, the con-sciousness of it, I fear we are receding. Of any high-er rule of obligation than the expectations and mu-tual understandings of men, of any possible guilt in usages notoriously current, and against which every

save personal motives.

I do not mean to give you an epitome of our domestic and foreign news. My great object is to put you in the immediate possession of the following case, which I hope will be made to bear strongly on the laws for the imprisonment of colored seamen, which I see are under debate at present in the South Carolina Legislature. On Monday last, about 10 A. M., the noise of firing was heard proceeding from the the noise of firing was heard proceeding from the American vessel J. L. Bogart, (Conway, commander.) American vessel J. L. Bogart, (Conway, commander,) at present lying in the Mersey, on the Birkenhead shore. Capt. Conway, who was on shore at the time, applied to the American Consul, and procured the aid of the police, who made eighteen of the crew prisoners. They are, with one exception, men of color, who allege, as the principal reason of revolt, that they had shipped for a yoyage to New York, and that since they had gone on board, the vessel had cleared for Mobile, to which port they refused to go, averring that they would be seized on arriving there. I will forward along with this a paper containing the fullest account of this case at its present stage. Mr. Campbell, who appeared for the colored men at the investigation before the magistrates, made the remark, that 'he was sorry to say, that this is not the only American vessel in which violence to the men has been resorted to. It is the habit of the officers of almost all American It is the habit of the officers of almost all American ships to beat and ill-use the men, especially if the ships to beat and ill-use the men, especially if the men belong to the colored population. This remark the line of the Great Western Railway, on Thursday the line of the Great Western Railway, on Thursday

strely the members, but the preachers hold slaves, to the whore slaveholding Doctors of Divinity from the wath are still admitted to the pulpits of the Northern hard. How in grace and in the knowledge of the knowledge of the wath are still admitted to the pulpits of the Northern hard knocks we enjoyed in Cheshire. There are but few days ago, at Washington, Mississippi, in the 57th year of his age.

Mr. Jobson has seen fit to brand as superficial wri- to claim manhood and freedom for the slave; but ters and speakers 'those who charge upon the M. E. give us Mr. Foss as a 'breaking team,' and C. C.

the stigma. The case at the North is simply this:

ored lecturers can do much towards removing the

The law of the State prohibits slavery, while the law

stumbling-block of prejudice, and I am glad to hear

son's letter, would have merited our grateful remem We would not have taken any notice of Mr. Job- brance. In other days, when Gen. W. was the life of son or his misrepresentations, were it not that we desire that the English friends of the Anti-Slavery Northampton, in which he said, 'It is often asked movement should know the exact truth, and understand the difficulties the abolitionists here have to contend with, the chief of which is the influence of eccle- We will secure freedom to the Territories. We will siastical bodies. We desire their sympathy, hence prohibit the internal slave trade. And what then? we wish them to have correct information. We here the the American churches are the bulwarks the American churches are the bulwarks the fetters fall from the last slave in America. I of American slavery'-one of the principal hindrances think he would hardly say as much to Inquisitor to the progress of Abolitionism, by throwing their Brown in Congress. After all, we must not forget

and done for freedom. Truly,

JUSTICE TO THE PIONEERS. FRIEND GARRISON:

I entirely agree with your Detroit correspondent 'C. E. C.' as to the injustice done to C. C. BURLEIGI and others who have, with unequalled self-sacrifice and devotion, thrown themselves into the service of At that time, the Anti-Slavery spirit of Scotland was the cause of Freedom, and 'prepared the way' for some of those others who are now selected and advertised as the Heralds of Freedom. Others have felt back, and therefore, in certain folks' opinion, freedom and spoken of the same sacrifice of principle to popuhas had the worst of it. The Free Church has kept larity, on the part of picture venders, and they, with has had the worst of he. The tree having doubtless arity, on the part of pattern that our friend Wildoctored away the blood-stains from the coins.— liam C. Nell has in preparation a capital print, with (Pity they lived not in the days of Blue Beard, for the faces of S. S. FOSTER, A. K. FOSTER, PARKER the sake of Blue Beard's wife!) Tradition tells us Pillsbury, C. L. Remond, and C. C. Burleigh, with that the ancients knew the secret of writing with Garrison and Phillips, who have been already put bean juice, and the things so written appeared in in the array of Heralds or Freedom, but cannot be legible characters upon the moon. That secret has spared from this sheet, to be entitled 'The Pioneens,

Excellent likenesses of Burleigh, the Fosters, Pills bury, &c., have been procured, and in a few weeks it record; and could we but gain access to the Artist's studio, we should find on the outside the notice patronage of the friends of freedom; and that it will be done in a style worthy their patronage, I need only moon to read our passing history; faith tells us it is say that these heads are to be taken off by that unequalled executioner, GROZELIER.

CHARLES SUMNER ON THE KANSAS APPROPRIATION

ON BOARD STEAMSHIP FULTON, March 7, 1857.

bank bursts; a well-tried servant betrays his trust; in ust oring discredit upon a country when caus used a Commonwealth.

I trust, also, that the people of Kansas will stand firm, and, if need be, that they will know how to die for freedom. There are many who sigh for a There duce no great stir.

James Martineau lately preached a sermon on 'Commercial Morals,' and as I believe his words will that all who destroy the ballot-box madly invoke the contribution.

with a farewell to my country, as I now seek a foreign land, hoping for health long deferred, I give my last thoughts to suffering Kansas, and also my devout prayers that the ruffian usurpation which now treads her down may be peaceably overthrown, and that she may be lifted into the enjoyment of freedom and week.

Ever, faithfully yours, CHARLES SUMNER. P. S. I entrust this to the pilot, and hope it may JAMES REDPATH, Esq.

EXCITEMENT IN DELAWARE-UNSUCCESSFUL ATusages notoriously current, and against which every one may be on his guard, it is rare to find even a suspicion in the world. Every question is run up into some human custom and convention, and there stops and is laid to rest: as if many voices and much time could make and unmake right and wrong, and it were ours to invent our own laws, instead of interpretting and applying God's. This is the root of all our ill.

The principal actors in the great gold dust robbery have received their sentence. Their trial has revealed schemes of villany so calmly and patiently wrought out, that our humanity will shudder at when it gets leisure so to do. Various points in connection with the case are still before the courts. Redpath, the railway forger, is to be transported for life. Robson, the Crystal Palace forger, has become insane, and is to be sent to Bethlehem Hospital as a criminal luna-

the Crystal Plance forger, has become insance, and as to be sent to Bethlehem Hospital as a criminal lunatic. Verger, the assassin of the Archbishop of Paris, has been condemned to death. Nothing was elicited the death of the condemned to death. Nothing was elicited as the condemned to death. Nothing was elicited to the condemned to death. Nothing was elicited as the condemned to death. Nothing was elicited to death of the condemned to death. Nothing was elicited to death of the condemned to death. Nothing was elicited to death of the condemned to death. Nothing was elicited to death of the condemned to death. Nothing was elicited to death of the condemned to death. Nothing was elicited to death of the condemned to death. Nothing was elicited to death of the condemned to death. Nothing was elicited to death of the condemned to death. Nothing was elicited to death of the condemned to death. Nothing was elicited to death of the condemned to death. Nothing was elicited to death of the condemned to death. Nothing was elicited to death of the condemned to death of the condemned to death. Nothing was elicited to death of the condemned to death of the condemned to death. Nothing was elicited to death of the condemned to death of the condem on the trial to show that he was influenced by any turned to his room for his revolver. The negro

en-hearted coward.

The Sheriff, alarmed by his family and the fire, let

Terrible Railroad Disaster .- A most distressing and

men of the Broad Street Church, Newark, N. J., all now a slaveholding Doctor of Divinity has been belong to the colored population. This remark referred principally to the death, by cruelty, of a sailor belonging to the American ship Guy Mannering (Dalloud.) a full account of which I also send.

The train from Toronto, when passing over the bridge across the Des Jardines Canal, was thrown from the track, and the locomotive, tender, and two making revelations, and is himself a professor cative sanctification. It was for making revelations such as these that Mr. Some was removed from his place at the Northers within a Advocate. How strange it is that neither I Johnson, nor his colleague, nor the Irish deputation has a about receiving one hundred thousand dols from their American brethren, could find nothes of the kind in their travels in this country to relate a bout receiving one hundred though such things are means rare! Let it be remembered, that the liming are limited and the colored population. This remark referred principally to the death, by cruelty, of a sailor belonging to the American ship Guy Mannering (Dalloud.) a full account of which I also send.

This communication of mine will appear to you wonderfully like a series of extracts from the 'Newgate Calendar.' I hope to have something more pleasant to write about in my next. I must close this abruptly, as the 'Baltic' is getting up its steam.

Yours, sincerely,

RICHARD THURROW.

LETTER FROM ILLINOIS.

ELIMWOOD, Peoria Co., Ill., March S, 1857.

Mr. Garrison:

I am glad to see by The Lineraron that Mr. Foss is at work in this State, and hope he will not fail to commander on Lake Ontario. The cause of the eline of the Great Western Railway, on Thursday afternoon of last week.

The train from Toronto, when he bridge across the Des Jardines Canal, what two making errors the veek.

The train from Toronto, the track of the wind, at that wo make garons the Canal, which, at that spot, is 18 feet deep.

The number of the Great Western Railway, on Thursday at

WENDELL PHILLIPS'S ORATORY.

WENDELL PHILLIPS'S ORATORY.

How does he look? The man who stands out for the slave amid the hisses of multitudes, the exciter of mobs, the agitator, the radical reformer, the fanatical philanthropist—what form has God given to the clay in which dwells such a spirit? He is passing up the sisle, through a crowded audience, to the lecturer's platform, in the old Baptist church in Andover—and I see him for the first time.

I am surprised at his appearance!—Can this be the flery reformer? The florid complexion; the light hair and eyes; the negligent, much at home, quietly-social attitude in conversation; the cheeks, large and full; the slight tendency to corpulence, and heaviness of structure; and then, that fatherly, bland look, that absence of the marks of toil, of care, of vindictive-ness, of fire, or even of severity, though not of firmness! Can this be the rank agitator? But look more closely,—his head is bald,—and mark what a phrenologist or physiologist might say of him. It would be noticed that his whole brain is large, very round, swelling and full, in front, behind and above. Will, benevolence, conscientiousness, self-appreciation, combativeness, and the reasoning faculties, are immense; independence and benevolence, with large intellectual and executive powers, leading off his developments. These are dangerous signs, in a man placed amid private or national sins.

Mark, also, that this large and strong brain is placed upon a body fully able to sustain it,—a full, strong physical organization, that can endure long and largely, and yet retain its vigorous health.

As he rises to speak, and comes forward to the side of the stand, without notes, there is much maniliness in his strong, broad chest, his swelling figure, and head carried erect,—not in prides, but in power:

I the case of Dred Scott, the defendant was and it set only person who had or has any power or influence in the case, and failed to use it, then I should have been 'egailty of the Case, and failed to use it, then I should have been 'egailty

Mark, also, that this large and strong brain is placed upon a body fully able to sustain it,—a full, strong physical organization, that can endure long and largely, and yet retain its vigorous health.

As he rises to speak, and comes forward to the side of the stand, without notes, there is much manliness in his strong, broad chest, his swelling figure, and head carried erect,—not in pride, but in power; a little carelessness—or positive ungainliness, perhaps—in the disposition of his arms and lower extremities, and a sort of common-people honesty in his air. 'I am one of you '—snys his whole appearance—'a plain, honest man, that loves sincerity and the truth, and the good of you all, and of the world; and can tolerate no mock show or false dignity;—and I wish you to hear my words soberly, with candor and charity, yet with independence; and judge ye of the truth; get at the bottom of my thoughts, and carry out duty like men;—but reason calmly; be very careful and logical, in every thing,—fearless, and kind, and enget at the bottom of my thoughts, and carry out duty like men;—but reason calmly; be very careful and logical, in every thing,—fearless, and kind, and entirely in earnest; think, go slow and sure,—let us weigh our words, and not be carried away with passion, or prejudice, or vanity, or hissing; but steadily let us look, fully let us know, boldly let us examine; and then let us execute, with courage, and patience, and good will,—and without compromise, evermore!' Just that, was what his countenance, his gestures.

and good will,—and without compromise, evermore!'
Just that, was what his countenance, his gestures,
his tones, his whole delivery said, all along, from first
to last. Moderation, calmness, clearness, force, benevolence, dignity—were in all his movements.

Indeed, as he proceeds with his lecture, you find in
that, too, the same qualities; you find his words directed by the same spirit, seeking the same end, giving the same exhortations as his gestures. There are
good judges who say that this is the perfection of
outward expression—to have every look, tone and gesture correspond to the sentiment and style of the
words. If this is true, he spoke well,—for in words
and delivery there is the same honesty, the same inand delivery there is the same honesty, the same in-tellectual, independent, suppressed power of conscien-tious, severe benevolence. Here the tones of his voice give their exhortation. It is not a strong voice; indeed, it might be called somewhat soft, and wanting in compactness, like his physical frame; but, like that frame, it has breadth and depth, and only needs arousing to display its full masculine power. Its tones express—much as he speaks—'I do not wish to be harsh; I wish to be kind to all; I wish to be careful, logical,

press—much as he speaks—'I do not wish to be harsh; I wish to be kind to all; I wish to be careful, logical, true, and calm; but I must carry out what I see to be duty, and no man shall stay me from my course. I pretend to be above no man; I venerate law, and old customs, and great names, much; but duty, man's good, and the truth, more; I call no man by bad names unless compelled, for the truth's sake, to do so; be ye kind, and patient, and reasonable with me,—and let us all carry out the truth!'—that was the language of his tones. Wendell Phillips has been called the model orator of New England.

It was difficult to mark the man's gestures, after he had proceeded for half an hour in his subject,—the Philosophy of Reform,—and was drawing, by his logical, calm style, and, apparently, deep conviction, all the hearts of the audience to a theme of which his own life was at once the origin and the commentary. But I marked the grace which, after all, was prevalent throughout all the motions of his heavy form; the logical balance of his head and body; the bringing of the fingers of his left hand across the palm of his right; the pointed, pungent finger; the expansion of swelling, upward-rising veneration; the arm, outstretched to heaven, calmly, reasonably; the total absence of bombast, affectation, or attempts either at oddity or conformity to any standard; nothing but Stretched to heaven, calmly, reasonably; the total absence of bombast, affectation, or attempts either at oddity or conformity to any standard; nothing but calm, reasonable, honest, solid Anglo-Saxon,—uttered with logical carefulness, candor, conscientious good-will, yet with silent, deep, all-mastering firmness and independence. And this is the manner, they tell me, with which he stood up in those days of the memoranle excitement concerning Anthony Buns,—in those days and on that night, in old Faneuil Hall, calmly addressing the people;—and thus solemnly and logically, he commands respect every where. What a model to correct the frantic, boisterous bombast of spirited youths in declamation and debate! Now he sits down.

NEW HAND-BOOK FOR HOME IMPROVE—MENT—BY MAIL.

How to Writis; A New Pocket Manual Composition And Letters-Writing. A popular Hand-Book, embracing hints on Penmanship, choice of Writing Materials, Practical Rules for Literary Composition in general, and Epistolary and Newspaper writing, PUNCTUATION and PROOF COR-RECTING in particular; with Letters of Business, Relationship, Friendship, and Love; illustrated by numerous examples of genuine epistles, from the pens of the best writers; including Forms for Letters of Introduction, Notes, Cards, etc., and a collection of

ence. At the bottom of their hearts, do they believe? Has the man passed before them whom the next century, if not this, will honor? This is not for us to say. Such is his oratory in the lecture room. Wensay. Such is his oratory in the lecture room. Wendell Phillips puts on his hat,—a common, low-crowned, careless wool hat, like a school-boy's or farmer's,—HOW TO and we go out with the thinking audience.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES. C. C. Burleigh spen ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES. C. C. Burleigh spent last Sabbath in Dennis, discoursing on the aspects and evils of slavery. Mr. Burleigh is one of the ablest lecturers now in the field, and addresses himself with great directness of purpose to the subject on which he chooses to speak. He is free from all cant, and introduces no stale anecdates to work on the sympathics of his hearers, but appeals by sound argument to the reason and judgment of those before him, and makes the great issue to rest in man's right to himself originally received from his Creator. Mr. Burleigh's statement of what is practical Christianity, on Sabbath evening, was true, grand and imposing. Could Christianity assume that practical form which 'the great Teacher' designed it should, the evil of slavery which curses the nation would soon cease to exist, and the blessing of the highest degree of freedom be insured

to those to whom it belongs.

On the whole, Mr. Burleigh's !ectures were high-On the whole, Mr. Burleigh's lectures were highly satisfactory, and his efforts approved by most who
heard him. He is radical in his views, yet we think
that any one who possesses the smallest degree of
candor would listen to him with pleasure and profit. He
descends to no mean slang, or low cunning and popular clap-trap, to carry his audience with him, but
does his work in a fearless manner, and leaves his
hearers to decide on the merits of the question.—

Yarmouth Register.

A meeting was held in the Town Hall on Sur Lef' A meeting was held in the Town Hall on Sunday last, both day and evening. It was addressed by Mr. Henry C. Wright, who has been long known for his efforts to elevate humanity. His subject in the evening was, 'Home and its Influences.' Mr. Wright is a very candid and interesting speaker, impressing the hearer with the belief that his most startling statements are made in a spirit of kindness and sincerity. He is the author of several valuable works, among which is one designed for children, of all ages, entitled a 'Kiss for a Blow.' His remarks in reference to Home and its influences were of a practical character, commending themselves to the judgment and conscience of all.—Milford (N. H.) Patriot.

TESTIMONY OF GOV. GEARY.

The Psalms of Life.

St. Louis, March 17.—The Democrat publishes a statement relative to the affairs of Kansas, given by Gov. Geary. From it, it appears that the cause of the Governor's resignation was the failure of President Pierce to fulfil the pledges made at the time of his (Geary's) appointment. These pledges were to support him with an army of militia, at the expense of the public treasury, if necessary; but, instead of receiving this aid, he has paid \$12,000 out of his own pocket. The administration refused military support under the most urgent circumstances, while he was thwarted by the judiciary of the territory in every possible manner. The Governor states that fifty men were under oath, from the day he entered the country till he left it, to assassinate him, provided his official conduct did not meet their approbation. He regrets the step he has been obliged to take, but feels confident that, had the promised assistance been rendered, he could have administered the affairs of the territory in a manner acceptable to the honest settlers of both sides. In relation to outrages committed by pro-slavery ymen, he says one half has not yet been told. He pronounces the murder of Buffum by Hays the most cold-blooded and atrocious affair ever witnessed. His version of the Sherrod affair is similar to that already reported. He says, however, that the report published in the Republicars, over the signature of 'Jones,' is a tissue of falsehoods. The Governor complains bitterly of the obstructions and mutilation of correspondence. He says the mail-bags were constantly opened, and objectionable matter to or from him extracted. The Governor thinks the establishment of a Slavery Constitution inevitable.

THE CASE OF DRED SCOTT. The Springfield Re-publican has a letter from Dr. Chaffee in regard to the connection of his family with this case. We copy the

Springfield, March 14.

Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet is composed as follows:— Lewis Cass, of Michigan, Secretary of State; Howell Cobb, of Georgia, Secretary of Treasury; John F. Floyd, of Virginia, Secretary of War; Isaac Toucey, of Connecticut, Secretary of the Navy; Jacob Thomp-son, of Mississippi, Secretary of the Interior; Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, Attorney General; Aaron V. Brown, of Tennessee, Postmaster General.

Manchester, N. H., on the 27th of January, and was found in a deer hole on the 4th of March, alive and in a moving condition, though she had been thirty-seven days without food or water, being unable to extricate herself.

Fire—Three Lives Lost!—On Monday night, the house of Mr. John Nichol, a few miles from this village, was burned to the ground, and, sad to relate, three of his children, two girls, aged 8 and 14 years, and a son of 12, were burned to death. Mr. Nichol and his wife were absent. A son aged 16 made his escape.— The Cry for Blood .- Within twelve hours after the

House of Representatives concurred with the Senate in the great remedial measure for the crime of murder, viz., the bill to repeal the law giving a year's probation to convicted murderers, a man was shockingly murdered within sight of the State House.

Washington, March 15. Maj. Benj. McCulloch, of Texas, has been tended the Governorship of Utah, but declined. The President received, late last evening, a telegraphic despatch, dated St. Louis, from Gov. Geary, informing him that he had resigned the Governorship of Kansas, to take effect the last of this month.

The Committee of the Legislature on Federal Relations will give a hearing to the petitioners for the removal of Edward G. Loring from the office of Judge of Probate, on Tuesday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock in the Representatives' Chamber. To Correspondents. In answer to an inquiry, w

would say, that Miss F. E. WATKINS is now, or was lately, in Pennsylvania, and communications for her may be sent to the care of J. MILLER McKIM, 31 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia.

New York, care C. M. Saxton & Co NEW HAND-BOOK FOR HOME IMPROVE-

STONE will be, for the present, No. 140 Fulton street,

I see solemn faces among the young of his audi- Introduction, Notes, Cards, etc., and a collection of

HOW TO TALK; or, Hints toward a Grammatical and Graceful Style in Composition and Debate. 30 cents. HOW TO BEHAVE; A Manual to Etiquette, and

Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies. Price, 30 cents; muslin, 50 cents. IOW TO DO BUSINESS; A Guide to Success in

Practical Life, and Hand-Book of Legal and Commercial Forms. Same. One dollar will pay for the four works, in paper and \$1 75 in muslin. They will be sent to substant postage prepaid, as fast as issued, by

FOWLER, WELLS AND CO.,

TW ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION IN MILTON, N. Y.—An Anti-Slavery Convention, under the auspices of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will be held at MILTON, (Ulster Co.) N. Y., on SAT-URDAY afternoon, and Sunday, March 21 and 22. OLIVER JOHNSON, SUSAN B. ANTHONY, and AARON M. POWELL will be in attendance.

CONVENTION AT POUGHKEEPSIE .-A Convention, under the auspices of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will be held at POUGHKEEP-SIE, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, March 24th and 25th. PARKER PILLSBURY, SUSAN B. ANTHONY AARON M. POWELL and OLIVER JOHNSON will attend PROVIDENCE, R. I.-PARKER PILLSBURY

and Henny C. Wright will speak in Providence on Sunday next, March 22, morning, afternoon and eve-ning, in the course of Anti-Slavery meetings. PARKER PILLSBURY, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will speak at

Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y., Friday, M'ch 27. Union Village, "Sunday, 29. WILLIAM C. NELL will deliver an anti-

slavery lecture at Feltonville, on Wednesday evening, March 25.

The Psalms of Life.

115 Washington Street, BOSTON.

'It is not Good for man to be Alone.'

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HOPEDALE HOME SCHOOL. For Children & Youth of both Sexes.

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but of the friends of a true and comprehensive education, and of the public at large.

The design of this School is to educate in the highest and best sense of the term; to exalt substance above show, attainment above accomplishment, merit above appearance, being above seeming; to make neither parrots, puppets, nor pedants, but thinkers; to aid in the formation of a symmetrical, harmonious, substantial character; to fit its pupils for any truly honorable calling, and for solid usefulness in life. Hence, the superficialities, mockeries, and shams, that so often characterize popular and fashionable boarding schools, will be studiously avoided, and thoroughness rather than extent—quality rather than quantity—will be carefully regarded.

Arents and Guardians desirous of finding a pleasant and comfortable HOME for their children or wards while prosecuting their studies, where they will be

and comfortable HOME for their children or wards while prosecuting their studies, where they will be well cared for, and kindly treated—where they will be

while prosecuting their studies, where they will be removed from the evils and temptations of common society, and from the corrupting power of prevailing wickedness—where they will be nurtured in virtue, humanity and pure religion, will find here an unusually favorable opportunity of realizing their wishes.

As this Institution is thoroughly Reformatory and Progressive in its purpose and spirit, it must necessarily rely to a very great extent upon the friends of Reform and Progress for its prosperity and support. To all such, its claims and merits are respectfully and confidently submitted.

To those desiring it, the names of persons who have had children or wards at the School, and of others competent to judge in the matter, will be given, on application, for purposes of reference and particular information.

The next,---Summer Term,---of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, April 15, 1857, and continue twelve and a half weeks.

For further information and particulars, see large Circular—to be obtained by addressing either of the Principals., Hopedale, Milford, Mass.

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DR. ALCOTT'S NEW BOOK. The Laws of Health,

- OR -Sequel to 'The House I Live In.'

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President Hopkins, of Williams College, writes thus to the author:

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, Dec. 22, 1856. Dr. Alcorr—Dean Sire—You have been a public benefactor, a pioneer in a great work, and I have no doubt have prevented untold suffering. A wide circulation of the 'Laws of Health' cannot fail of being

Sincerely yours, MARK HOPKINS.

John D. Philbrick, Esq., Superintendent of the Public Schools, Boston, speaks as follows: Dr. Alcott-My Dear Sir-I have read your Laws of Health' with great satisfaction, and I say to my friends, 'Go and do likewise.' I have just put a copy into the hands of a college student, and wish a copy of it might be put into the hands of every student in every college, seminary and school in the land.

Most respectfully yours,

JOHN D. PHILBRICK.

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POETRY.

For the Liberator COUNT THE COST.

Look around thee, Slavery! Look around thee ere thou boast; See how swift pale Poverty League by league usurps thy coast.

Commerce flies thy barren strand, Science finds with thee no home, Wealth and peace forsake thy land, Safe in Freedom's clime to roam

Trouble, terror, doubt, distrust, Fill thy inmost soul with dread; Thou, so cruel and unjust, Peaceful sleep forsakes thy bed.

Watching, listening, pale with fear, Spite of all thy whips and chains, For thy slaves thou payest dear! Slavery! count thy loss and gains! Tenterden. (Kent.) England. JANE ASHBY.

LITTLE CHARLIE.

O, Sunshine! making golden spots Upon the carpet at my feet, The shadows of the coming flowers! The phantoms of forget-me-nots, And roses red and sweet! How can ye seem so full of joy, And we so sad at heart, and sore? Angel of Death! again thy wings

We can but yearn, through length of days. For something lost we fancied ours: We'll miss thee, darling, when the Spring Has touched the world to flowers For thou wast like the dainty month Which streams the violets at its feet; Thy life was slips of golden sun, And silver tear-drops braided sweet. And thou wast light, and thou wast shade, And thine were sweet, capricious ways: Now lost in purple languors, now No bird in ripe-red Summer-days

Were half as wild as thou! O, little Presence! everywhere We find some touching trace of thee; A pencil-mark upon the wall, That 'naughty hands' made thoughtlessly; And broken toys around the house; Where he has left them, they have lain, Waiting for little busy hands That will not come again, Will never come again !

Within the shadowed room below He lies a-cold, and yet we know It is not Charlie there: It is not Charlie, cold and white, It is the robe, that in his flight He gently cast aside. Our darling hath not died!

O, rare pale lips! O, clouded eyes! O, violet-eyes grown dim ! Ah! well! this little lock of hair Is all of him! Is all of him that we can keep

For loving kisses, and the thought Of him and death may teach us more Than all our life hath taught! God, walking over starry spheres, Doth clasp his tiny hand, And leads him, through a fall of tears, Into the Mystic Land!

Angel of Death! we question not; Who asks of Heaven, 'Why doth it rain?' Angel! we bless thee, for thy kiss Hath hushed the lips of pain! No 'Wherefore?' or 'To what good end? Shall out of doubt and anguish creep Into our thought; we bow our heads; 'He giveth his belovéd sleep!'

THE TWILIGHT VOICES. In the twilight, faint and dreary,

Sat an old man sad and weary; Of his household band, he only Lingered here a pilgrim lonely; Some were over the sea away, Some within the churchyard lav. Sighed the wind-a harper gray Far away

Rising, like a dusty column, Stood the old clock, tall and solemn To his thoughts still making answer, Like a holy necromancer: Where were hopes of fancy born? Where were faces bright as morn? And the grim old clock ticked on, . Lost and gone !

Sinking he in quiet slumber, Which no earthly care might cumber, And his inner car unsealing, Came a gush of music, stealing Through the twilight shadows grey, As if loved ones far away Murmured in that silver lay: Come away!

Morning came, serenely shining: In a dreamless rest reclining, Strangers found the old man sleeping, Never more earth's vigils keeping; Loved ones from that starry dome. Where the spirit finds its home, Bade him never more to roam-Welcome home!

OCCASION.

· Sav. who art thou, with more than common air, Endowed by heaven with gifts and graces rare, Whom restless, winged feet forever onward bear?' I am Occasion-known to few at best;

And since one foot upon a wheel I rest, Constant my movements are -- they cannot be repressed

· Not the swift eagle, in his swiftest flight, Can equal me in speed-my wings are bright; And man, who sees them waved, is dazzled by the

My thick and flowing locks before me thrown iceal my form-nor face nor breast is shown. That thus, as I approach, my coming be not known.

· Behind my head no single lock of hair Invites the hand that fain would grasp it there; But he who lets me pass, to seize me may despair.' Whom, then, so close behind thee do I see? · Her name is Penitence; and Heaven's decree

Hath made all those a prey who profit not by me. And thou, oh! mortal, who dost vainly ply These curious questions, thou dost not descri

That now thy time is lost-for I am passing by !'

Life is a strain of sacred love The inmost spirit sings, Then rises to the sphere above, While Heaven with gladness rings.

Life is a hymn of holy thought From God's paternal mind; A soul into his image wrought, And in his truth enshrined.

Life is, to be a beauteous part Of Nature's perfect whole; To dwell in f llowship of heart With the Creative Soul.

The Liberator.

MODERN INFIDELITY. IPAVA, (Illinois,) March 2, 1857.

REV. MR. HALL: DEAR SIR,-On the evening of the 8th of Februer, for my lack of faith.

tiously 'throw the first stone'? I, for one, will not a pious scowl and holy indignation! so outrage my better nature as to condemn others for infidelity to principle, so long as my own lack of fidel- 'infidel,' if you please; but the slave you left in Misity to duty is so vividly before my eyes.

around him. And this, sir, is the meaning of the saintly garb,' and 'the words that should suffici verily thought they were doing the work of the Lord 'glad tidings of great joy'! "Judge not, lest ve be judged!"

has always been, and still is, full of it. I know that pledged for the favor. was orthodox, or sound doctrine, in past ages, is het- laws of their being? erodox or unsound now; and that which was infidel- Sir, if in this letter I have spoken with severity, it ity in the days of Jesus is orthodox now. The as- has been the 'severity of truth'; and as my missic them chained to the 'dead carcass of the past.' Ev- subscribe myself, ery prophet that comes laden with a new truth, and has the courage to proclaim it to the orthodox congregation of his day, will be 'stoned to death.' Yet the simple truth he publishes will live, and spread, and grow in grace with the multitude, so much that Merry's Museum' the Handmaid of Slavery - The Union the children of the fathers who stoned him will build his sepulchre. Yet, while piling together the brick and mortar over the bones of the honored dead, they find ample time and are zealous in stoning those who are sent unto them with new but unwelcome truths. they who are stoning, persecuting and misrepresentof to-day from the dominion of priestcraft and superstition. In so doing, sir, you may retard for a time the good time coming, but the promise is to the earforth to be solved by children— Why is —
forth to be solved by children— Why is be done. You may throw stones at those whom you, once wrote the following letter:in the fullness of your religious zeal, call 'iufidels,' see the marks of time on your crumbling creed. I am willing to bear the name of 'infidel' as a reproach; I am willing to be numbered with 'transgressors,' and spoken of as 'evil,' by those who sit in the chief places of the slaveholding, war-making, Mammon-worshipping American Church, for its being the control of the slaveholding of the slaveholding of the slaveholding of the slaveholding. Mammon-worshipping American Church, for its being the slaveholding of the worshipping American Church; for in being thus treated, I know where I stand, and feel that I am in

freedom in every age and in all climes. But, sir, who are the 'infidels' of to-day? Are may be, not being willing that his young readers they those who make no profession of having been should have an intimation that slavery had other than born again, but are honestly toiling, in a quiet way, a bright side. for the rights of their wives and their little ones Are they those who are seeking to 'break the bonds editor :-Are they those who are seeking to 'break the bonds of the oppressor, and let the oppressed go free'? Or are they not the 'infidels' who have taken upon themselves the name of the 'meek and lowly Jesus,' yet who are not meek and lowly? Are they not the real infidels who profess the religion that breaks the bondmen's yoke, and yet hold their fellow-men in the most galling bondage that ever saw the sun? Are they not the 'infidels' who profess to love 'little'

ditor:

DEM MR. MERRY:

Though it may seem hard to begin a letter with a complaint, it must be so. I ask why you did not publish the whole of my letter? In my opinion, you left out the best part of it. Then why did you say any thing to me on the other page, when the other subscribers knew nothing about it?

Mother says a magazine which is helping to educate the children of this country should speak out

children,' and say 'of such is the kingdom of heaven,' yet take 'little children' from the breasts of their heart-broken mothers, and sell them on the hu-man auction-block, to become 'hewers of wood and drawers of water,' as well as to gratify the lust of their pious masters? Are they not 'infidels,' who, while they profess to be believers in the Gospel of Peace, prepare for war?-who profess to love their ary, you preached a sermon, in the course of which enemies, and yet shoot, stab and kill their fellowyou alluded to 'modern infidelity' as one of the dan- men? Are they not the 'infidels,' who profess to gers that beset the path of the seeker after religion, lay up treasure in heaven, and yet are using all their and warned your hearers to beware of those danger-ous men who mixed enough of the Christian religion Ah! yes, these United States are full of 'modern inwith their heresy to deceive the unthinking, honest fidelity.' An infidel Church sits as a Queen, clothed seeker after the truth. It being my lot to be a 'mod-ern infidel,' justice to myself, as well as to my friends, beast, Popular Opinion. In her hand she holds a demands that I give my reasons for my faith, or rath- golden cup, 'full of abominations and filthiness of her fornications.' Is the language I use too strong? I Before going further, it would probably not be mean just what I say. The fornication, robbery, amiss to inquire what is understood by the term 'in- adultery, whoredom and murders perpetrated under fidel, or infidelity. The word, as it stands, without the name of slavery, are justly chargeable to her. any specific qualification, means a lack of fidelity to Slavery and the American Church have grown with any obligation, profession, or agreement. For exam- each other's growth and strengthened with each othple: I profess friendship for my friend, but in a try- er's strength. They are the two thieves, between ing hour I desert him. Now, my course toward my friend has not been one of fidelity, but of infidelity. Twin sisters in the crime of robbing men of human Or, I may profess a certain political faith among my frights, the overthrow of the one will be the destruction of the other. The American Church is the 'bulsent them in the councils of the State. If, after I am wark of American slavery,' and well may she be, for so chosen, I deviate from my faith, I do not act for her altars are built by the unpaid toil of the slave : the my constituents with fidelity, but with infidelity. If wine in her communion cup has been and is purchased profess a certain religious faith, and violate that with gold received as the price of human flesh : under faith when the hour of trial comes, I am an infidel to the droppings of her sanctuary, 'a girl has been given the faith I profess; I do not stand with fidelity upon for an harlot, and a boy sold for wine.' If Jesus my religion; I am guilty of infidelity.

Is there any deception in this reasoning? Can any 'synagogues of Satan,' how much more appropriate could say of the churches in his day, that they were honest mind refuse his or her assent to this explana- would his language be when applied to our modern piles tion of the term? Then, if to be an infidel is to fail of 'brick and mortar,' whose holy walls and tall to perform what we profess, who of us can conscien- steeples look down upon the slave and his friend with

You, sir, may think me too severe, too fanatical, to souri in chains does not think so. Go back, sir, in But there is another meaning to this term, differing Christian meckness and love for those poor sons of from the one I have just explained. The word 'infi- toil, and proclaim in the cars of the men-stealers and del' is now used to designate one unsound in religious dealers in human flesh, that they must 'loose the belief; or, he is termed an 'infidel' who does not be- bands of wickedness, and let the oppressed go free! lieve in the popular theology professed by those Until you do this, I must regard you as a 'leper in term as you used it on the occasion referred to. All accurse need come glowing from the lips of eldest those who have the courage to differ from the popular hell.' I can only look upon you as the conniving theology you teach, you call infidels. Jesus was con- friend of the man-stealer, and the sanctified justifier sidered by men like you, who sat in the high places of of those who wax rich upon the unrequited toil of the orthodox church, as unsound. The Jewish Doc- my unfortunate brothers. O, sir, I hope that God, tors of Divinity charged him with being an unbeliever the searcher of the hidden things of all our hearts, in the true faith, an infidel, and some went so far as to in infinite mercy may humble your pride, take from say he had a devil in him. So strong (and honest, too, you your cloak of self-righteousness, and make you may I add?) was their belief in his being an infidel, to 'feel bound with those that are in bonds,' and uland as such teaching 'damnable doctrines,' that they timately choose you as the messenger that publisheth

in putting him to death, just as you think you are You, sir, have been here for a number of days, aidously doing your duty now, in calling all those ing in what you term a revival of religion. You infidels who see through the thin veil that covers the have converted many souls to Methodism; how many putrid carcass of modern orthodoxy. Had John Wes- of them may become Christians, I do not know. I ley taught what he considered the truth to the pil- shall rejoice if a single one of them shall put on the grims going to Mecca, they would probably have 'garments of righteousness and true holiness.' Such stoned him to death as an 'infidel dog,' in a manner an one would stand as a living monument of God's similar, and with as much zeal, as did the orthodox power and mercy in this Mammon-loving neighbor-Jews stone the infidel Stephen. Oxthodoxy means hood. And we should not be long in finding who sound in doctrine, and betrays the same intolerant the favored 'child of God' was. Such an one would spirit in all ages and under all forms. Those who pro- always be found seeking not his own, but his neighfess the orthodox faith have ever claimed the prerog- bor's welfare; he would always 'do good for evil' ative to condemn as unsound and as infidel all those he would 'love his enemies'; he would 'sell his who subscribed not to their peculiar dogmas. The goods, and give to the poor.' Yea, as saith Jesus, assumption of this right to judge men for their opin- 'These signs shall follow them that believe: in my ions founded the Inquisition in Italy, and maintains name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with it still in our midst, though shorn of much of its new tongues; they shall take up serpents; they shall original power. Men who serve God with zeal, but drink any deadly thing, and it shall not hurt them not according to knowledge, are still not only willing, they shall lay their hands on the sick, and they shall but hasty, in placing themselves in the judgment seat recover.' I say, I, for one, should greatly rejoice of the Eternal, and when there, proceed with great after all the noise, confusion and rant which we have gravity and much show of piety to separate the sheep had for the last two weeks, if a single human being om the goats,—the sheep being those who are sound was converted from the pro-slavery, war-making, and in theology, but unsound in practical goodness; while money-getting spirit of evil and selfishness, to the those are termed goats who, while they do good deeds freedom-loving, peace-making, benevolent spirit of to men, are unsound in theology. It would be wise all true Christians. But, sir, I fear that my hope will in these men who 'lord it over Israel,' if they would not be realized. Those souls will, I fear, return to hearken to the wise counsellings of Him who said, the 'beggarly elements of the world,' and under the specious plea of 'providing for their own households,' I fear, sir, there are many of us who are ignorant they will still buy and sell 'doves' to get gain, and of what constitutes religious liberty. We are perfect- hoard their shining gold. From him that would ly willing that others should enjoy freedom of opin- borrow, they will still, in all probability, turn away, ion, so long as their opinion does not materially differ unless, as before their conversion, ten per cent. and from ours. If this is religious liberty, then the world a mortgage on real estate for double the amount are

it is hard for men of opposite views to recognize each You, sir, have darkened and deceived many into the other's rights, but until we come to look upon human fatal delusion that they are 'converted to Christ.' and rights as more sacred than human opinions, we are not on the road to heaven; but, sir, does not a ray of safe from becoming tyrants ourselves, or the victims divine light sometimes shoot across your mental horiof tyrants. It will be time enough for men to sit in zon, and give you to feel that all is not well? Are judgment over the opinions and consciences of others, there not sacred intuitions which rise up from your and condemn them as infidels, when they themselves deeper heart, and do they not tell you, in the still have found the truth : for it is a historical fact, that twilight of reflection, when all passion is hushed in orthodoxy changes its belief almost every century, calm repose, that they only are saved who are obediand no two orthodox creeds are alike. That which ent to the intellectual, moral, physical and spiritual

sumption of the right to condemn others has had a is to oppose 'sin in high places,' I have no coward deleterious effect on the human family, and keeps disclaimers to make. As a 'modern infidel,' sir. I

A. H. WILLIS,

LETTER FROM HENRY C. WRIGHT. for Man, not Man for the Union-A Northern Republic a Right and a Duty.

MILPORD, N. H., March 9, 1857.

DEAR GARRISON : Are you conversant with Merry's Museum? It i There are those among us now who are zealous in the successor of Peter Parley, by Goodrich. It is debuilding up theological sepulchres for Jesus, Calvin, Fox, Luther, Wesley, and other worthies, who, in dren of the North, who are soon to be men and wotheir day and generation, were stoned, persecuted, men, to enter the conflict with slavery, to sweep it misrepresented, and treated as malefactors. These are from the earth, or to die in the attempt. How imthey who are stoning, persecuting and misrepresenting the friends of man to-day. You, sir, seem to be ter and designs of that enemy of God and man, with zealously engaged as one of these workers, and while you are building up a man-made creed, you think you

The parent who cruelly neglects to have his children are doing God service in anathematizing those who are sent to emancipate the priest-ridden slave-gangs welfare, by leaving them at the mercy of a monster,

In the number for October, 1856, is a question p nest workers for the redemption of the race, that the the bright side of slavery?' On reading this, a little truth will yet come uppermost, that justice will yet girl-a dearly-loved friend and playmate of mine-at

DEAR MR. MERRY :

This letter was published in the November number good company, 'for so persecuted they the 'friends of of the Museum; but the sentence I have Italicised was omitted-the editor, Mr. Goodrich, or whoever he

The same little girl then wrote the following to the

plainly against so great an evil as slavery. Do try to save your Southern subscribers from being slav holders, and your Northern ones from being slaves.

P. S. You put in pleas for animals. Why don't ou for Auman beings?'

This kind and respectful note of the little girl, Mer-ry refused to publish. But, instead, made the following remarks about it in the January number of 1857 :

the North of 'the bright side of slavery,' and use its light upon it, and imagine that it moves the whole influence to make them feel and think that slavery is machine. all bright and beautiful, but not one word can the ed- Having for myself long been interested in the itor say in his columns to show them slavery as it is, moral reforms of the day, and of the social evils in the sum of all villanies,' and slaveholders, in fact society, my attention was particularly called to their and of necessity, the blackest of all villains-for fear consideration in the fall of 1852, (then being an opeof offending his Southern subscribers.

· February 4, 1857. DEAR MR. MERRY:

I am the brother of ______, and heartily coincide in her opinion on the great question of slavery, which controls the destiny of our country. I think a magazine intended for the instruction of youth should speak about the great questions of the day, and not exclude any articles, but let there be an equal hearing on both sides of slavery. Because it is always best to do right, whatever may be the disadvantages; and we may be sure it will come out right in the end.

I think it is outle time that the American youth

this country.

should cease to take the Museum.

ones from being slaves.' To Mr. Merry she might vate conversation in regard to its merits. say- Do, Mr. Merry, save yourself from being a The next year, 1853, I again circulated a petition of girl and her young brother, who thus consecrate their and the same gentleman presented it to the House, young hearts to sympathy with the slaves, and to eter- when it was referred to the Committee on Charitable nal enmity to all oppression, and to all apologies for Institutions. At this time, Hon. Linus B. Child ap-

editors, Northern priests, and Northern politicians tleman having a private conversation with the Govgenerally, when it throws its influence on the side of ernor in regard to it, urging upon his notice the neceskidnappers, and tries to make the children of the sity for such a school. It was then laid over until North believe that slavery has a bright side—that kid- another session, when, as 'Justice' says, 'Mrs. napping is a good thing—and that stealing children. Brown penned a petition, and signed it with her own whipping women, and shooting and burning men, for name, that being sufficient,' in 1854. This year, the trying to be free, are all bright and pleasant doings. Governor did recommend an appropriation of money, Is such a periodical fit to be the companion of Northern children? Assuredly not. If Merry prefers sla
Mr. Child, and \$20,000 were recommended to be very to liberty, as he seems to, let him go South, and given by the State, if the same amount could be raisbe sustained by man-stealers.

I am now in Milford, N. H. Came here the 7th. I am now in Milford, N. H. Came here the 7th. Yesterday (Sunday) lectured three times in the Town Hall, on the Supremacy of Man over his Incidents—applying it to religious political and social relations. plying it to religious, political and social relations and will be saved from error's course, to become bright

'The Union is for man,' is the answer. Why, then, trespassed too much upon the space of your valuable enslave and kill man to save the Union? From its paper; but as 'Colporteur' had learned from some foundation to the present hour, man has been kidnap- friend of mine of the claim of Mrs. Brown, and of the ped, enslaved and slaughtered to perpetuate the Union. true circumstances, which he related in hi One million of human beings have been literally nication of Feb. 19, which has called forth the note of butchered to save the Union. The Union stands in Justice, I have, by the request of friends, been pera sea of innocent blood. Men, women and children, suaded to state these facts, trusting that 'Justice' innocent of all wrong in thought or deed towards will now be satisfied; but if not, all I can say is, that their murderers, have had their lives sacrificed on the with the woman of scripture, I love the child too well altar of the Union. This moment, four millions are to have it divided. turned into beasts and chattels to save the Union.

The last foul crime has just been perpetrated. All, having African blood in their veins, have been outlawed from the protection of the government, and slacitizens without regard to complexion. These people are outlawed, and if it be our right to kill, they have all a right to shoot every man who approaches them as an office-holder under the General Government. Stripped of all civil rights, they are thrown upon their natural rights, whatever they shall judge them. their natural rights, whatever they shall judge them

Thirty-five manuscripts were received in answer to be.

These were all submitted to

claims the degradation and ruin of his moral nature.

He becomes a part of a system of fraud, injustice, reached by the Committee unanimously, it was as robbery and murder, such as the world never saw before. Better join a band of pirates of highway rob- Charles K. Whipple, M.D., of Boston. Duty to God and man demands its overthrow, and the formation of a Northern Republic, on the principle of No Union with Statement of the Company of the Compa bers, than this slaveholding, kidnapping confederacy. ciple of No Union with Slaveholders.

ble by railway in two hours from Boston. Republicanism is triumphant here, and looking for the time undersigned will immediately submit this premium when the North shall cast off the incubus of slavery tract to the consideration of the Executive Commitwhen the North shall cast off the incubus of slavery

of the Supreme Court? Could not the people of the State call on the Legislature to inquire into that decision, and give a report on the question of its binding discharged their laborious force, and advise the people as to the manner in which the decision ought to be regarded? Certain it is, it changes, revolutionizes the government; it reverses the entire course of the government from the beginning to the hour of that decision. Should not an effort be made to get Massachusetts and every Northern State to pass laws recognising citizenship, without regard to complexion,-laws to protect the colored people as citizens, against all aggressions? Something can and ought to be done. The people are ready-I know they are—to respond to an earnest movement to place the States in open defiance of that decision.

God help me! my heart is very full as I see these deeds of damning villany perpetrated on the innocent and defenceless. But, wait a little longer! Retribution is at hand. The wronged shall be righted .-These tyrants shall be brought down to the dust H. C. W.

are connected with the Boston Courier, which has re-cently changed hands. It needs a change of heart about as much as any old sinner in Christendom.—

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

As there seems to be some misunderstanding between Colporteur,' in his 'Notes by the Way,' and 'Justice,' in regard to the origin of the 'Industrial School for Girls,' perhaps it may not be amiss for me, as one of the persons spoken of, to answer for myself; and although it may be claimed by one, and . concedmust allow us to judge what is best for us to publish, and what to reject. There are some questions which, if once admitted into our discussions, and the preliminary steps that were taken to insure the result, yet a few facts may reveal to all the truth. Nothing is easier, when a wheel is once started, and Thus Merry's Museum can talk to the children of rapidly performing its revolutions, than for a fly to

rative in the mill here,) from circumstances coming A brother of the little girl who wrote the above, immediately before my notice, as they eften do in who is ten or eleven years old, then wrote the follow- this place, where so many young, inexperienced, unprotected females congregate, to earn for themselves a livelihood, and who are so often deceived, ensnared and ruined by reckless, unprincipled men, to be thenceforward driven out from all respectable boarding homes, and left to the cold mercies of a pitiless world. I sav, with such pictures before my mind, the

thought came, What can be done for them ?-and then the injustice of the community in providing a home of reform for the other sex, to win may be sure it will come out right in the end.

I think it is quite time that the American youth to virtue's course, to become honorable and worthy should be made acquainted with the horrible deeds citizens, while the poor erring female was left a prey should be made acquainted with the normole deeds perpetrated every day upon four millions of innocent nen and women by slaveholders, which are sanctioned and sustained by the government and churches of into the dark wilderness of despair, came home to me with a sad and terrible power. I said to myself, Something must be done-an effort must be made-to This correct and truthful letter of the little girl's save these young girls from vice, infamy and ruin. young brother could find no place in Merry's Mu- Perhaps the State will do something for them, as well seum, lest it should offend the children and parents of the South, who take the Museum. Merry's Muse- a foundation for them, possibly another will give for um can outrage the children and youth of the North this, and a home for girls, too, may be established. I by talk about 'the bright side of slavery'-all to will try-I will make an effort; and although myplease its slaveholding readers of the South. Merry self without power, without influence, and but a (alias Mr. Goodrich, or whoever the present editor mere 'factory girl,' perchance I can do something to may be,) can, to please the children of the South, seek start the wheel that shall move the community to to dazzle and bewilder the children of the whole na- action. I left my work, and hastened to lay my protion by talking about 'the bright side of slavery', but not one word can he say about the dark side of slavery-about slaveholders stealing children from moth- petition to the Legislature. Very readily he consenters to sell them, and about their thefts, robberies, mur- ed, strongly sympathising with the object, and underders, and their cruelties to mothers and children. All standing the necessity for the movement. Miss Sarah these crimes, and 'horrible deeds perpetrated every Clay and Miss J. E. Brown labored arduously and day by slaveholders upon innocent men, women and untiringly with me in circulating the petitions, gathchildren,' must be concealed from Northern children ering statistics from the police courts, the jail, and and youth, lest the children and youth of the South the house of correction. For about six weeks we ceased not our operations, and the petition was then How affecting comes the prayer from the loving, presented by Dr. Morse, as from Hon. Linus B. Child noble heart of that little girl to Mr. Merry, and to all and 1200 others. A motion was made for the apmen and women-' Do try to save your Southern sub- pointment of a special committee. Nothing was done, scribers from being slaveholders, and your Northern however, officially, but the subject elicited much pri-

Who can help but love and honor the little the same kind, procuring several hundred signatures, peared before that committee on behalf of the object, But, Merry's Museum does but imitate Northern and much discussion was had upon it; the same gened by subscription. Soon after, I learned that Mrs Brown had entered upon this labor, and no one replying it to religious, pontical and social relations and will be saved from error's course, to occurs institutions, and showing that no institution should be allowed to exist which cannot exist without enslation, being amply repaid for all my toil in the certain the contract of the co tainty that some will be saved.

Is the Union for Man, or is Man for the Union? Please pardon this lengthy sketch, as I fear I have

A PREMIUM AWARDED. On the 11th of July, 1856, the undersigned, on very legalized in all the States and Territories of the behalf of an American merchant residing at Glas-Union. At once, the friends of freedom should go to gow, Scotland, offered a premium of Two Hun-work to get every Northern State to recognise all as dred Dollars for the best tract on 'The Family Re-

to the advertisement. These were all submitted to the several members of the Committee in the United Whoever, hereafter, consents to hold office under this government, or to be a member of Congress, or to take part in carrying it on as a voter, thereby prototake part in carrying it on as a voter, thereby prototake part in Carrying it on a voter, thereby prototake part in Carrying it on a voter, thereby prototake part in Carrying it on a voter, thereby prototake part in Carrying it on a voter, thereby prototake part in Carrying it on a voter, thereby prototake part in Carrying it on a voter, the carrying it of the Car claims the degradation and ruin of his moral nature. sent to Dr. Brown, at Glasgow, and he came to the certained that the author of the

he formation of a Northern Republic, on the priniple of No Union with Slaveholders.

Milford is a beautiful, thriving place, now accessile by railway in two hours from Boston. RepubliIn accordance with the wish of the donor, the

when the North shall cast off the incubus of slavery that now curses it, and form a government that will extend equal protection to all under its jurisdiction.

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

P. S. Cannot something be done to arouse Massachusetts to a public State examination of the decision of the Supreme Court? Could not the people of the

JOSEPH P. THOMPSON. WHO WRITE THE NEGRO SONGS? The principal

WHO WRITE THE NEGRO SONGS? The principal writer of our national music is said to be Stephen C. Foster, the author of 'Uncle Ned,' 'O Susannah,' &c. Mr. Foster resides near Pittsburg, where he occupies a moderate clerksbip, upon which, and a per centage on the sale of his songs, he depends for a living. He writes the poetry as well as the music of his songs. These are sung wherever the English language is spoken, while the music is heard wherever men sing. In the cotton-fields of the South, among the mines of California and Australia, in the sca-coast cities of China, in Paris, in the London prison, every where, in fact, his melothe London prison, every where, in fact, his n dies are heard. 'Uncle Ned' was the first. was published in 1845, and reached a sale unkn till then, in the music publishing business. Of was published in 1845, and reached a sale unknown till then, in the music publishing business. Of the 'Old Folks at home,' 100,000 copies have been sold in this country, and as many more in England. 'My Kentucky Home,' and 'Old Dog Tray,' each had a sale of about 70,000. All his other songs have had a great run. All his compositions are simple, but they are natural, and find their way to the popular heart, and link themselves indissolubly with its best associations.

CATHARTIC PILLS

(I) viscera to purify the blood a healthy action. They remove the stomach, bowels, liver, and other and, by restoring their irregular act wherever they exist, such derange and, by restoring their irregular action to health, correct, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first causes of disease. An extensive trial of their virtues, by Professors, Physicians, and Patients, has shown cures of dangerous diseases almost beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untrut. Their certificates are published in my American Almanae, which the Agents below named are pleased to firnish free to all inquiring.

Annexed we give Directions for their use in the couplaints which they have been found to cure.

For COSTIENESS.—Take one or two pills, or such frequently the aggravating cause of PILES, and the cure of one complaint is the cure of both. No person can feel well while under a costive habit of body. Hence it should be, as it can be, promptly relieved.

For DINFPERIA, which is sometimes the cause of Costiveness, and always uncomfortable, take mild does — from one to four — to stimulate the stomach and liver into healthy action. They will do it, and the hearthurn, bodyburn, and southurn of dyspepsia will rapidly disappear. When it is gone, don't forget what cored you.

For A Four Stomach, or Markid Institute of the content of the content

FOR A FOUL STOMACH, or Morbid Inaction of the Boss.

FOR A FOUL STOMACH, or Morbid Inaction of the Boseels, which produces general depression of the spirits and
bad health, take from four to eight Pills at first, and
smaller doses afterwards, until activity and strength an
restored to the system.

FOR NERWOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, NAUSEA, Paia
in the Stomach, Back, or Side, take from four to eight
pills on going to bed. If they do not operate sufficiently, take more the next day until they do. These complaints will be swept out from the system. Don't were
these and their kindred disorders because your stomach
is foul.

FOR SCROPULA, ERYSIPELAS, and all disc For SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, and all dise. Skin, take the Pills freely and frequently, to bowels open. The cruptions will generally so diminish and disappear. Many dreadful ulcer have been healed up by the purging and puni of these Pills, and some disgusting diseases, who saturate the whole system, have completely their influence, leaving the sufferer in peri Patients! your duty to society forbids that, parade yourself around the world covered when the complete the sufference where such as all of some state when the sufference where such as all of some state when the sufference where such as all of some such as the sufference where such as all of some such as the sufference where such as the sufference whe

clean discases of the Skin, because your system wants-cleansing.

To Puhify the Blood, they are the best medicine ever discovered. They should be taken freely and fix-quently, and the impurities which sow the seeds of incr-rable diseases will be swept out of the system like chaf before the wind. By this property they do as much good in preventing sickness as by the remarkable curse which they are making every where.

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, and all Billow Affec-tions arises from some derancement—either tomate-

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, and all Bilous, tions arise from some derangement—either top congestion, or obstructions of the Liver. Ter and congestion vitiate the bile, and render it und digestion. This is disastrous to the health, and the stitution is frequently undermined by no other conditions. The condition of the which empties the bile into the stomach causes the to overflow into the blood. This produces Jau with a long and dangerous train of evils. Costive or, alternately, costiveness and diarrhea, prevails. For all the stomach acid, the prometimes great drowsiness; sometimes there is a pain in the side; the skin and the white of the eye come a greenish yellow; the stomach acid; the baore to the touch; the whole systemirritable, with dency to fever, which may turn to bilious fever, bilious bilious diarrhora, dysentery, &c. A medium dose or four pills taken at night, followed by two or the morning, and repeated a few days, will remerence of all those trapher. It is wicked to unference on the course of all those trapher.

or four pills taken at night, followed by two or three in the morning, and repeated a few days, will remew the cause of all these troubles. It is wicked to sufer such pains when you can cure them for 25 cents.

RREUMATISM, GOUT, and all Inflammatory Feren are rapidly cured by the purifying effects of these Pills up the blood and the stimulus which they affed to the up the principle of Life. For these and all kindred complaint they should be taken in mild doses, to move the lower gently, but freely.

gently, but freely.

As a DINNER PILL, this is both agreeable and useful. No pill can be made more pleasant to take, and certainly none has been made more effectual to the purpose for which a dinner pill is employed. PREPARED BY

J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, LOWELL, MASS., AND SOLD BY

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NEW YORK Central College.

THIS College is situated near McGrawille, in Cortland County, N. Y. It is at present manifesting gratifying signs of success. Its Faculty, which has always been considered an able one, continues vigorous account of the continues of the continue of the co orous, and, as the number of students increase, a Professors are added to the force, by this means of dering the College more effective in the fulliment its high and important mission as an educational

It embraces two departments-the Academic the Collegiate. Persons are admitted as studer respective of denominational distinction, color of a good moral character and a determination to being the necessary qualifications. It is the factermination of the friends of this College to a model institution—one that shall commend is the hearts of patriots and Christians. It is an acrea and anti-sectarian in its character, recognition. very and anti-sectarian in its character, re-and fellowshipping him as a Christian in who covers the spirit and image of Christ. The s-annum to students does not exceed \$140 in the giate and \$120 in the Academic department. acres, which it is designed velopment of Agricultural

acres, which it is designed shall be used in velopment of Agricultural Science, and furn to a considerable extent for those who are ent pendent on their own efforts for an education. The Faculty is now engaged in an effort it the College, and thus to extend its usefulness its commencement, it has not been the recipies State appropriation, but has subsisted entire the fees from students and the contributions

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March 6.

Legion of Liberty.

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